The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Senate Debate on the Amendatory Tax Bill.

The Question of State Government Discussed in the House.

The Opposition to the Alaska Appropriation.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 18.

THE AMENDATORY TAX BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Senate was engaged the greater portion of the day upon the Amendatory Tax bill, the debate being chiefly upon Mr. Fessenden's amendment to exempt the shipbuilding interest from taxation. It was finally lost by a large majority. The letter of Secretary McCulloch to Senator Sherman, read by the latter yesterday during his speech, and which takes strong ground against the bill as it stands, or any other having a like object, is causing much comment. Although Mr. Sherman differs with the Secretary's calculations, yet it is evident that in his fears he coincides with him in this, to wit, that taxation is being reduced in a far greater ratio than expenditures, which is the certain way to depreciate the credit of the Government. No one doubts Mr. McCulloch's great desire to maintain that credit at its present high standard, and he has no other object which he regards with so much solicitude as to leave the credit of the Government as high when he quits his office as it was when he entered it. The amendments made in the Senate will probably be agreed to in the House.

STATE GOVERNMENT IN THE HOUSE.

The only business of the House to-day was the consideration of the motion submitted yesterday by Mr. Broomall to reconsider the vote whereby the bill to guarantee to the several States of the Union a republican form of government, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The debate took a wide latitude, and as each speaker ventilated his own peculiar views of governmental policy, some of the speeches, evidently intended for campaign effect, were, therefore, better calculated to destroy the Republican Party than to advance its interests. The bill was not introduced with any idea that it would pass, and is serving its purpose as the basis of long-winded speeches.

THE ALASKA APPROPRIATION.

At the regular meeting of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, this morning, an unexpected opposition to the Alaska Appropriation bill developed itself under the lead of Gen. Washburn, of Wisconsin, which promises to revive the struggle in the House when it comes before that body again, and renders its passage doubtful.

Some time since Secretary Seward appeared before the Committee and made a long explanation of the status of affairs in Alaska and the reasons which induced him to make the purchase; and he detailed at length the advantages which in his opinion would accrue to the country from it. Notwithstanding the fact that Gen. Washburn had previously opposed the bill with great earnestness, it was supposed that Mr. Seward's explanation had mollified him, and, in fact, it was thought that it would pass with but slight opposition. At the meeting of the Committee this morning, however, after Gen. Banks, the chairman, had presented a report prepared by him in the interest of the State Department, Gen. Washburne renewed his objections, and offered another report, detailing that the question of the purchase was one which Congress alone has the power to decide, and asserting that the acquisition of the new territory at this time would not prove beneficial to the best interests of the country. Gen. Banks insisted that the treaty had been solemnly made by the Executive Department, and in the same spirit ratified by the Senate, that it was the duty of Congress to make the necessary appropriations without further delay. The discussion which followed was decidedly spicy, and somewhat acrimonious. Without coming to a vote, the subject was informally laid over until the first Tuesday in May next, when it will be brought up again before the full Committee for final action. In the meantime Mr. Seward and his friends will embrace the opportunity offered to renew their exertions to secure a favorable result in the House, as they have given up all hopes of a unanimous report from the Committee.

THE PRESIDENCY.

It is stated that a number of Southern Radicals now in this city held a meeting on Monday evening and declared for Mr. Wade for President and Senator Wilson for Vice-President. They waited on these gentlemen yesterday, but received no encouragement to proceed with the new movement. Neither of them expects the Presidency, but both are known to be candidates for the second place with Gen. Grant.

ANTI-RETRENCHMENT ACTION.

Secretary Browning, acting as Attorney-General, this morning sent a communication to the Senate remonstrating against the proposed reduction of the appropriation for clerical expenses in the Attorney-General's office, in which he says the professional labors of the office are at present too great for the force now employed in that Department.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army Appropriation bill, as reported in the Senate yesterday, omits the five thousand dollars for the Signal Corps of the army. This practically abolishes the Corps, or, rather, confines its operations to the duties performed by the chief Signal Officers.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

Senator Williams being detained by important duties here did not go to Connecticut last night as he intended. He will be obliged to postpone his campaigning tour in that State for several days if not weeks.

COTTON CAPTURES.

A suit has just been brought up to the Supreme Court involving all the questions connected with the rights of capture, and with the powers of the Confederate Government to grant or take away title to property. The case arose from the capture by the United States authorities of 935 bales of cotton, during the Red River expedition, which were taken to Cairo, Ill., and there libeled as a prize of war, but never condemned as such. The cotton is now claimed by three parties, and the suit is in the name of two citizens of Ohio, Messrs. Withenburg and Doyle. It came up to-day on appeal from the Illinois Court, and Judge Corwin, of Cincinnati, opened the argument on behalf of the complainants.

THE SUIT AGAINST GENS. GRANT AND MEADE.

It is probable that the suit of the so-called State of Georgia, sustained by the Johnsonian *ad interim* government of that territory, against Gens. Grant and Meade for alleged misappropriation of public funds, will not be reached during the present term of the Supreme Court. The Court will doubtless adjourn in less than a month, and arguments on causes pending before it will be heard only twelve days more unless the recent order announced by the Chief Justice is changed. The case will, therefore, be postponed until the Winter term.

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.

The Ways and Means Committee have for two or three days been giving audience to representatives of the tobacco interest, who want the tax reduced from its present rate of forty cents to twenty cents per pound. The Committee some time ago indicated that the rate might be fixed at thirty-two cents, but it is not safe to say that this conclusion will be maintained till the Tax bill is reported.

MR. JOHNSON.

President Johnson was closeted with his counsel as usual to-day, and therefore received but few visitors. He sent a few nominations to the Senate, but otherwise transacted no official business. He also accompanied his family to attend the funeral of Wm. Slade, a colored man, who has for a long time filled the post of steward at the White House.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 18.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Impeachment Managers were to-day engaged in the examination of witnesses. Having heard that a claim agent had reserved $200 on a requisition from Adjutant-Gen. Thomas as Secretary of War, they summoned the agent before them. His testimony showed that such was not the fact. It appeared, however, that a claim for that amount was rejected by Secretary Stanton, but allowed by Gen. Grant when the latter was acting as Secretary pending the suspension of Mr. Stanton, and not until now was the money ready to be paid.

CHOLERA IN HONDURAS.

Acting Secretary of State F. W. Seward to-day received a letter from our Vice-Consular Agent at Belize, Honduras, dated March 6, in which he says: "About one month since the cholera was declared to be no longer epidemic in Belize; since that time but few cases have occurred, either here or anywhere on this coast. At the present time, I think I may state, it has entirely ceased."

ALASKA A MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The military District of Alaska has been made a seperate Military Department, and Brevet Major-Gen. Jefferson C. Davis assigned to its command, in accordance with his brevet rank.

INDIAN TROPHIES.

Gen. Rawlings, of the staff of the Generl-in-Chief, received to-day, from Col. Frohocks, of the Ninth Cavalry, a bow and arrow captured on the 26th of December, in a fight with the Indians, near Fort Lancaster, Texas. The headdress of an Indian chief, said to have been killed in the same engagement, was transmitted by the same officer as a present to Gen. Grant. It consists of a scarlet cloth band, ornamented with various colored metals, with a feather, on which is marked the number of scalps obtained by the wearer before his own death.

COTTON CASES.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, the celebrated cotton cases from Springfield, Ill., were under discussion, viz.: Lemore & Co., claimants of 830 bales of cotton, *vs.* The United States; Witherbury *et al.*, claimants of 930 bales of cotton, *vs.* The United States, and Grieff *et al.*, claimants of 935 bales of cotton, *vs.* The United States. Nearly half a million of dollars depend upon the decision. The cotton was captured on the Ouachita River, in April, 1864, by the fleet under command of Admiral Porter. The counsel are as follows: Mr. Ashton for the United States; Mr. Weldon for the captors; Mr. Corwin for Witherbury & Doyle; Mr. Janin for Lemore & Co.; Mr. Gould for Grieff *et al.* The argument will be continued to-morrow.

THE FUNERAL OF WM. SLADE.

The President and his two daughters to-day attended the funeral of William Slade, colored, late the steward of the Executive Mansion. The flowers on the coffin were contributed by these ladies. The Mayor of Washington and the attending physicians, together with other white citizens, were present. Both white and colored ministers of the Gospel officiated at the ceremonies. A portion of the pall-bearers were white. The deceased was deservedly respected by all who knew him. He had accumulated considerable property.

NATIONAL BANK STATISTICS.

The amount of National Bank Notes in actual circulation March 10, was $299,693,506, of the following denominations: One dollar notes, $7,431,050; twos, $5,648,030; fives, $112,969,583; tens, $77,730,723; twenties, $73,673,325; fifties, $16,977,595; one hundreds, $25,299,700; five hundreds, $5,944,500; one thousands, $3,019,000.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate A. Huggan to be Collector of Internal Revenue for Idaho, and James R. Hubble to be United States Attorney for the Territory of Montana.

REVENUE AGENT AT PANAMA.

Col. L. B. Griggsby, of Kentucky, has been appointed Inspector of Revenue for the United States at Panama.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 18.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, calling attention to the inexpediency of diminishing the appropriation for the clerical force, &c., of the Department now authorized by the law, the business being beyond the means at command, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, stating that the military reservation at Fort Ridgway may be relinquished without detriment to the service, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition from the citizens of North Carolina and Virginia, praying the removal of political disabilities. Also, from Cleveland, Ohio, from the Manufacturers' Convention, praying the reduction of internal tax, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

TREASURY EXPENDITURES.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hendricks, and adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what have been the monthly expenditures, and what have been the average expenditures of the War, Navy and Interior Departments since July, 1865.

THE MEMBERS FROM TENNESSEE.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the House bill relieving Mr. R. R. Butler, member elect from Tennessee, from political disabilities incurred by participation in the rebellion, which prescribes his taking the following oath in place of that required by the act of July 2, 1862:

"I, Roderick R. Butler do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, &c., &c."

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill to revive and continue in full force the act of July 24, 1850, and the act of July 2, 1852, amendatory thereto, which provides for the holding of the Courts of the United States in case of sickness and other disability of the Judges of the District Court. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PAYMENT OF SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Conference, on the disagreement of the two Houses, in regard to the bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties, reported certain verbal amendments, inserting the words "and directed" after the word "authorized," &c., which were concurred in.

CONVEYANCES OF VESSELS.

Mr. Hendricks called up a bill to amend an act in regard to recording conveyances of vessels, which was passed.

THE PRESENTATION OF BILLS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Edmunds called up the bill to regulate the presentation of bills to the President, and the return of the same.

Mr. Bayard took the floor in opposition to the bill. He quoted the Constitution and contemporary authorities, to show that the construction placed on the Constitution by the bill in regard to bills failing at the expiration of ten days, during which the President could return them in time of the recess of Congress, is erroneous; even if it was correct, the law-making power should not give the construction to the laws. He argued also that the return of bills to the clerk's office, when Congress is not in session, as provided in this bill, is not the return as contemplated by the Constitution. The bill was then laid aside.

OFFICES IN THE MILITARY DISTRICTS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the General of the Army, inclosing a copy of the telegram received from Gen. Meade, Commander of the Third Military District.

Messrs. Conkling and Sumner, simultaneously—What is it?

The telegram, dated Jan. 12, 1868, was read, stating that if the bill pending before Congress was passed, directing Military Commanders to fill offices with those qualified to take the test oath, its execution will be entirely impracticable. This was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REFUNDING OF DUTIES.

Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably a bill to refund the duties erroneously exacted from certain merchants and importers of New-York.

CONSULAR OPPOSITION BILL.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, from the Committee on Conference, appointed on disagreement, on the Consular Appropriation bill, made a report recommending that the Senate recede from certain amendments and concur in the amendment providing that all moneys above $1,000, received as fees at the offices of Consuls, Vice-Consuls or commercial agents, shall be paid into the Treasury, &c. The report was concurred in.

THE AMENDATORY TAX BILL.

The Senate then took up, as the special order, the bill to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax. The question was on Mr. Henderson's amendment to the amendment of Mr. Fessenden, providing for a drawback of the duty on materials used in the construction of river steamers, which was not agreed to. The question recurred on the amendment of Mr. Fessenden, providing for a drawback equal in amount to the import duty on timber, manilla, copper, iron not advanced in manufacture, being bars, and bolts, &c., used in the construction of sailing vessels and the repair of vessels of foreign build, to be retained for the use of the United States under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Mr. Johnson moved to amend by inserting after the words "sailing vessels" the words, "or ocean steamers."

Mr. Chandler had no objections to relieving any interest from depression, but could not consent to relieve this one at the expense of the iron or copper mining or other interest. He asked if it would be in order to offer an amendment, exempting all articles used in the construction of all vessels built in the United States, of whatever kind.

The Chair replied in the negative, and pending a vote on the amendment further debate ensued.

Mr. Ferry opposed endangering the bill by the amendment.

Mr. Nye advocated the principle of the amendment at length, claiming that drawbacks should be allowed not only on materials used in ship-building, but on all articles imported on American bottoms. He strongly appealed for the encouragement of the interests of commerce by every means in their power.

Mr. Conness thought they could not properly deal with this question at this time. He agreed with the Chairman of the Finance Committee on the ground taken, and hoped the other question involving, many other considerations, would be deferred for the present.

Mr. Morton said this was a question involving more than the mere protection of ship-building. It was a question of national defence and power. There was a danger that our nursery of seamen, without which no navy could be improvised, in case of a war, would be destroyed, and we would not have any longer the carrying trade of the world. If our preeminence in ship-building is to exist no longer, it was incumbent, therefore, on Congress to protect this interest.

Mr. Chandler denied that this was a question affecting commerce. To encourages commerce they should encourage that which creates commerce by offering inducements. This was merely a question of free trade, and if they wanted to have free trade, they should have it honestly. If they wanted to abandon their mining, lumbering and building, and every other interest of American production, let them say so, and when ships would cost to build $500,000 on the Clyde, and $1,000,000 in the United States, let them be built on the Clyde.

Mr. Fessenden reminded the Senator that the proposition was simply to relieve raw material, and all the work was to be done by our own mechanics, that no appreciable part of our production of iron was taken up by the construction of vessels, and therefore the removal of the duty would not effect that interest in any degree. Ship-building for the ocean was at an end, while ship-building for the lakes was increasing. The Senator from Michigan (Mr. Chandler) therefore said we don't need it, therefore perish ocean ship-building, lest our sales of iron shall not be so large, a very statesmanlike idea. He (Mr. Fessenden) was not thinking merely of local interests, but he could not forget that his State was a part of this country, and, legislating for the whole country, must have some regard for the interest of that State.

Mr. Morton denied that American manufactures would be benefitted by destroying ship-building. Canadian vessels would not be constructed from American copper and iron. Every nation that allowed its carrying trade to be done by other nations was at their mercy.

Further debate occurred, during which Mr. Sherman opposed the amendment on the ground that it would open other disputed questions in regard to the tariff. He thought the proper mode was to give to such interests discriminating duties, and that this important bill should not be delayed by such propositions. He hoped the debate would not be further continued.

Mr. Corbett favored the amendment.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, spoke earnestly for the interests in question, quoting from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the extent of the depression, and the opinion that this interest should be protected by drawbacks. He said that $14,000,000 had been lost to the shipping interests of Maine during the last six years, and he argued that the amendment was entirely germane to the bill.

Mr. Chandler asked how many ships it would take to create a commerce if they were not used? If they were required for use they would be built; otherwise not. There had been more ships built during the last two years in the United States than during any previous two years. Congress had a few years ago given ship-building materials considerable relief from taxation, and this bill removed all other internal tax on them. What advantage, then, had any other interest over ship-building? He asserted that Michigan was as much interested in ship building as Maine was; she furnished timber for most of the shipping in the West.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, read from the published statement to show that during 1866, a year of depression, Michigan built 6,998 tons of shipping, while Maine built 73,922 tons. He thought the same proportion would hold good now.

Mr. Chandler was glad to learn that Maine was so prosperous in spite of the depression so often referred to.

Mr. Morrill—And very glad, I hope, to find that he is so accurate in regard to the commerce of the country. [Laughter.]

Mr. Chandler did not admit the accuracy of the figures. At all events, his claim was that Michigan having furnished a large amount of timber for ship-building, was as much interested as Maine.

Mr. Morrill supposed they must doubt the accuracy of the published statement, and take the Senator's estimate that Michigan was a large ship-building country.

The amendment of Mr. Johnson was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Hendricks, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Norton, Nye, Patterson of Tennessee, Sumner, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey, Wilson—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Drake, Edmonds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Howard, Howe, McCreery, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Tipton, Wade, Williams, Yates—20.

The question recurred on Mr. Fessenden's amendment.

Mr. Cattell agreed in the main with the principles of the amendment on a bill properly guarded, but desiring that this bill should not be embarrassed, he was constrained to vote against it now.

Messrs. Howe and Yates expressed themselves in a similar manner.

Mr. Fessenden's amendment was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Hendricks, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Saulsbury, Sumner, Vickers, Willey, Wilson—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conness, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Howe, McCreery, Morrill of Vermont, Norton, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Tipton, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams, Yates—25.

Mr. Grimes offered as an additional section, an amendment providing that after this act goes into effect the amount of duties charged and collected on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, shall be diminished to the extent of ten per cent. of the amount now charged, and making it unlawful for any officer of the Government to collect any larger amount. Mr. Grimes explained that the object was, first, to keep the faith of the Government, which was virtually pledged to a proportionate reduction of import duties as taxes on domestic manufactures were removed. Second, because the consumers as well as the manufacturers of the country should be relieved. Third, because all classes should know what was the intention of the Government. *Fourth*, Because the effect of the present bill would greatly reduce the revenue from imports, because of the frauds that would naturally follow. He quoted from the speech of Mr. Fessenden yesterday, to support his views, holding that every dollar taken out of the Treasury for the benefit of manufacturers added one to the tariff on imports. He also quoted from the *Globe* report of a debate on the tariff of 1862, between Messrs. Morrill, of Vermont, Shellabarger, Stevens and others, in the House, to show that then the same principle was recognized. It was recognized also in the debate of the same bill in the Senate. Congress was, therefore, pledged to the principle that the tariff should be commensurate with the internal tax, the tariffs having been framed on that idea in 1861, 1862 and 1864. He had faint hopes of the success of his amendment, but he desired the attention of the country to be called to this question before another tariff bill came before them.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, made a few remarks in reply, holding that it was the policy of the country to raise its revenue as far as possible by import duties.

Mr. Hendricks said that beyond the obligations of the Government to make certain payments in gold or silver, he did not understand that the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to deal in gold and silver. He desired to know whether the Senator wished to continue the system, corrupt in its influence in his opinion, of collecting gold and silver beyond that amount and then reducing the paper money by sale in the market.

Mr. Morrill said if the Senator had listened to the remarks of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, he would have discovered that it would have been impossible to carry on the Government and pay the interest of the public debt but for the premiums derived from those sales of gold; the Secretary's estimates of miscellaneous receipts for the coming year, including a large amount from that source, without which there would be a much larger deficit. In reply to a question from Mr. Henderson, Mr. Morrill said a high rate of tariff would produce more revenue than a low rate; and that if he had his way he would translate every duty they had into an *ad valorem* duty.

Mr. Cattell said it doubtless had been the intention of Congress to fix the tariff in proportion to the internal revenue tax as an experiment, but after an experience of two years the Senate had passed a bill last Winter increasing the tariff rates 25 per cent., which unfortunately, however, failed to reach the House of Representatives in time for their action. The Senator from Iowa (Grimes) was laboring under an error in supposing Congress had committed itself to the opinion that the tariff should be reduced proportionately with the internal tax, since they had virtually passed a bill increasing it 25 per cent. While, therefore, the Senator's amendment came very naturally from him it was based on a misconception of the facts of the case.

Mr. Grimes replied to Mr. Morrill. He claimed that an article is prohibited just in the degree in which it is protected, and that the word protection is, therefore, a misnomer. He had never been a prohibitionist or a restrictionist. He denied that he had ever voted, as charged against him by newspapers, for Henry Clay. His first vote was cast in 1848. If obtaining just as much revenue as possible for the country was being a free trader, he was one. He was in favor of a revenue tariff, but the moment the Government sought to go beyond that and take from his pocket the product of his labor to put in the pocket of his neighbor from Vermont to encourage his factory, it transcended its obligations and its duties. He would not, if he could, pay off the entire expenses of the Government by imposts on foreign manufactures. There was no trouble about building up home manufactures; they would be built up just as fast as the capital of the country was concentrated. He denied that it was incumbent upon the Government to say that he should not send to Buenos Ayres, or elsewhere, the products of his industry in the West and get $1,000 for it, but that he must go to the factory of his neighbor from Vermont, and get only $50.

Mr. Henderson favored the amendment. It would produce precisely what the Senator from Maine (Mr. Fessenden) wanted. He denied that a high tariff produced a greater revenue than a low one. The history of the world showed the contrary to be the fact. Sir Robert Peel had been told, when he proposed the repeal of the Corn law in England, that it would bankrupt the country: yet the finances improved immediately on the repeal. Such would be the case here if that policy were followed. One result would be to give ships something to carry. He had been forced to vote for an increase of duty in proportion to the internal tax, and now, when it was proposed to relieve the manufacturers from that tax, they should lower the duty also. The West received no adequate relief from the burthens of the country, while the manufacturers of the East were entirely relieved from taxation. He felt bound to vote for the amendment.

The amendment of Mr. Grimes was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Davis, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morton, Patterson of Tennessee, Pomeroy, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Vickers—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Dixon, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Ramsey, Sherman, Sumner, Tipton, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson, Yates—32.

The bill passed in Committee of the Whole, and was reported to the Senate.

Mr. Sherman gave notice that he would press it to a vote to-morrow, and at 4:35 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE BILL.

Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the vote referring to the Judiciary Committee a bill introduced by him July 11, 1867, to guarantee to the several States of the Union a republican form of government. The bill is as follows:

Whereas, The form of government of several of the States of the Union is not republican in this particular; that by the Constitution and laws of such States, political rights are made to depend upon parentage and race, and are united in certain families, to the exclusion of others, equally loyal citizens of the United States: and

Whereas, It is the constitutional duty of the United States to guarantee to every State a republican form of government; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That all provisions and enactments in State Constitutions and laws which make distinctions in political or civil rights among citizens of the United States, or deny such right to any such citizens on account of parentage, race, lineage or color, are, and are hereby, declared to be void and of no effect.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall prevent any qualified citizen of the United States from exercising the right of suffrage at any election in any State, under the pretence that such citizen is disqualified by the Constitution and laws of such State, on account of his parentage, race, language or color, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the proper court, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $5,000, and to undergo imprisonment not exeeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

PENNSYLVANIA NOT UP TO THE STANDARD.

Mr. Broomall proceeded to address the House in support of the bill. At the close of his speech Mr. Woodward asked him whether there was a Republican form of government in Pennsylvania. Mr. Broomall replied that if his colleague had heard his remarks he could have answered the question for himself, by saying that in that particular Pennsylvania had not a Republican form of government since 1853.

Mr. Woodward asked in what particular.

Mr. Broomall replied that before 1838 there was no hereditary disfranchisement in Pennsylvania, but now there was, and he meant to say that hereditary disfranchisement was anti-republican.

Mr. Woodward asked whether his colleague was so ill-read in the law reports of his own State as not to know that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania had decided that, under the Constitution of 1790, the word "freeman" meant white freeman, and that the introduction of the word "white" into the Constitution of 1837 did not alter in effect the Constitution a particle.

Mr. Broomall replied that his colleague knew very well the history of that transaction, and that the case referred to was a got-up case, and that the Judges had made the decision in the hope of saving their places.

Mr. Woodward defended the Judges from the imputation contained in the remark of his colleague, stating that the decision in question was written by the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, John Bannister Gibson, a man whose equal, as a lawyer and Judge, this continent had never yet produced, and whose name was better known in Westminster Hall than the name of any American lawyer.

The decision was, that under the Constitution of 1790 which used the word "freeman," the negro had no right to vote, and Judge Gibson had gone further and shown that the negro race had never entered into the social compact of the country. That negroes were brought here to be slaves against their own consent, and were not here as emigrants were, by their own consent.

Mr. Woodward also referred to a recent decision of Judge Nathaniel Agnew, of Pennsylvania, a man who was placed on the Supreme Bench by the Republican Party, against the right of a colored person to a seat in the railroad cars provided for white people—that decision being based on the fact of a difference between the two races. He declared that there was not in the Constitution, laws, or Judicial judgments of Pennsylvania, the shadow of a foundation for the sentiment of his colleague. In reference to negro suffrage, the right of suffrage being, by the common consent of all Americrn history, one of the reserved rights of the States, he would like his colleague to say how he proposed to eradicate from the Constitution of Pennsylvania the word "white;" in other words, whether he proposed to overthrow the Constitution of Pennsylvania by an act of Congress.

Mr. Kelley reminded his colleague that the contemporaneous construction of the Constitution of 1790, and all subsequent action under it, recognized the freeman's right to vote irrespective of color, and that colored men had voted there.

Mr. Broomall confirmed that assertion and said that up to 1838 no person entertained any more doubt about the right of men of all races to vote in Pennsylvania, with the necessary other qualifications, than the people of the United States had doubted up to the Dred-Scott decision that a negro had rights which white men were bound to respect. The Dred-Scott decision had not shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States more than the decision now banded by his colleague had shocked the moral sense of the people of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Boyer asked his colleague whether the people of Pennsylvania had not ratified the Constitution of 1837 with the word "white" inserted in it?

Mr. Broomall admitted that they had, but suggested that one reason for their doing so was to get rid of those very Judges who had made the decision in question, and he was proud to say that he had voted against that Constitution—the first vote that he had ever cast—on the ground that it disfranchised native Pennsylvanians. In answer to his colleague's (Woodward) question as to what remedy he proposed, he said: To legislate out of the Constitutions of all States that contained them those anti-republican provisions. He further said that he had recently been consulted by colored men from Virginia as to whether they should put in the Constitution of that State a provision limiting suffrage to persons who could read and write, they representing that for every colored man which it would exclude in the course of a few years, it would exclude five Democrats; but he had advised against it, because he thought that political rights were more needed for the preservation of the civil rights of the men who are poor and ignorant and low, than for those who are wealthy, learned and elevated. If he were to disfranchise anybody, he would begin at the top of the heap, and disfranchise first the man who is able to take care of himself.

In reply to a remark by Mr. Eldridge, Mr. Broomall said that he was not a party to the rivalry between the Democrats and the negroes. [Laughter.] That he had seen it going on for a number of years, and that he was in the condition of the woman looking on at the fight between her husband and the bear: did not care which whipped. [Laughter.] He wanted to see each side have fair play, and if the negroes got so far above the Democrats that the negroes could read and write while the Democrats could not, he would not on that account refuse votes to the Democrats. [Laughter.]

DISCUSSION OF THE BILL.

Mr. Knott addressed the House in opposition to the bill, arguing against it in its constitutional, political and moral aspects, and warning the wealthy classes of the community of the danger to their property in bonds and manufactures, when the negro, who is entirely ignorant of the first elements of political economy, shall come to have influence on the legislation of the country.

Mr. Woodward followed on the same side, objecting to the bill because it proposed to subvert the fundamental law of Pennsylvania and of every other State which does not allow negro suffrage. Suffrage, whether general or limited, was a State affair, which has never been committed to the General Government.

Mr. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, referring to the decision of Judge Agnew's remarks, said that decision was sustained by nine out of every ten Republicans in his district, and he believed, in all Northwestern Pennsylvania.

Mr. Schofield said that his colleague (Lawrence) had no right to make such a declaration. He was mistaken in applying it to the lawyers of the Nineteenth District.

Mr. Lawrence said he would not bandy words about lawyers, but he would say what he had said for the common-sense men of Pennsylvania. [Laughter.]

Mr. Schofield intimated that only political partisans concurred in the sentiment of that decision who had come over from the Democratic party.

Mr. Lawrence remarked that every Republican paper in his district and in the district of his colleague, (Moorhead) endorsed that decision, and he believed to-day that nine out of every ten of the sensible thinking men of the country adopted it in their opinion. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Williams of Pennsylvania, declared that his colleague was entirely mistaken in his statements.

Mr. Kelly asked his colleague (Woodward), whether the State of Virginia had not accepted the Constitution of the United States, on the express understanding that the primary right to regulate the suffrage of electors for the more numerous branch of Congress, was subject to the supervision of Congress.

Mr. Woodward said he was not informed of any such proposition.

Mr. Kelly asked his colleague whether he would dispute it?

Mr. Woodward replied that he was not in the habit of disputing what he knew nothing about. He only knew, that from the very foundation of the government, suffrage had been treated as a state affair; and he should very much doubt, whether the gentleman had any authority for stating that Virginia ever mistook the soundness of the general doctrine as to suffrage.

SPEECH OF MR. SCHENCK.

Mr. Schenck expressed his surprise at the position of the Democratic Party on this question in regard to negro suffrage, and said that the whole matter resolved itself into a very simple question. Those gentlemen of the Democratic Party, he said, admitted that representation ought to be founded on population, do they not? Whenever they make that admission they admit that they recognize the negro as a man, to be counted and to be considered and to be taken in the enumeration on which members of Congress are appointed. The State of Maryland has adopted—by a Constitution made by Democrats, Secessionists and rebels—the doctrine that representation in her Legislature must be founded on the number of population in the several counties in the State. If it be so, that Democrats will count the negro—will count him one of the integral parts of the population of the country, what does it amount to? It amounts to their virtually giving the benefit of suffrage to the negro. It amounts to their considering him as one to be counted when the number of Representatives is to be returned. What then is the difference between them and those who hold opinions in favor of negro suffrage? It is simply this: The Democrats are for having the negro enjoy virtually all the benefits of the suffrage, but they want some white man as a proxy, not selected or appointed by him. We, on the other hand, claim that if you give the negro suffrage, he ought to vote himself. That, I undertake to say, is the only difference between those men who howl about negro suffrage and the rest of the people of the country who entertain the opinion that the negro is not entitled to suffrage. I want, therefore, to see an end of that howl, and I want to see those gentlemen come candidly, boldly before the country, and admit that they are in favor of negro suffrage, virtually admit that they are in favor of counting the negro, admit that they recognize him as one of the integral parts of the population to be represented and to be governed, only. Do they want somebody not appointed by the negro to act as his proxy, because they do not dare to lodge in the man himself the right to exercise his privilege of the ballot?

SPEECH OF MR. STEVENS.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, rising at the Clerk's desk, said: This, Mr. Speaker, is a grave question of argument. It is not a question for demagogues; the world is going on in its progress of human government, and is every day advancing in the great science which is to make man happy or make him miserable. We are either to relapse into a state of barbarism, where that infamous doctrine that one man can own another is to be reëstablished, or we are to establish that doctrine where every man governs himself and has rights that are inalienable, and *among these inalienable rights is the right of universal suffrage*, which no man shall dare, after this generation shall have passed away, to dispute. We are not now merely expounding a government; we are correcting the injustice, the errors, the follies which were heaped on other times by necessity. From the dark ages up, mankind has been ground down by despots, who could not control the people and were unable to form governments such as ought to control them. Europe, Asia and every other country in the world, until the last century, were bound in chains which they could not break, in chains and withes which they could not snap. But a period arrived when the Almighty God, the governor of the Universe, placed within the power of our fathers both the knowledge, and finally the power, to break those chains and give to the world an opportunity, if it would, to be free. When the dawn of the revolution came it broke upon this world as a new, mighty and glorious reformation. That which never before had opened the eyes of mankind and given a clear insight into the rights of the human race, opened to the eyes of our great and glorious fathers, and taught them precisely what we have to carry out, and what when we have carried it out will make tyrants everywhere tremble. Then demagogues who talk to us about the difference of races will be ashamed and will skulk away from the face of man. What was that great right which they discovered? It was that "all men were born equal," that the black man who brushes my colleague's (Mr. Woodward) boots is just as much entitled to every privilege as my learned friend or myself. Who ever undertakes to make a distinction between the colored man and ourselves because of the color of his skin or the formation of his body, has forgotten his God, and his God will forget him. In other words, you must go back now to universal and impartial suffrage as the only foundation on which the Government can stand. You must build all your science of government on that, and when you attempt to depart from it, you forget that you are a man, that you become a tyrant, and you deserve the execration of the human race. There is no other way but by universal suffrage in which you and I and every man can protect ourselves against the injustice, the inhumanity and the wrongs which would otherwise be inflicted on us. We have got to a point in this nation when we can adopt that great and glorious principle. No man dares to say that we shall not adopt it. My efforts shall be to prove to this House, not simply that we have reached that point, but that we have reached it by means of the Constitution, which we have not violated, although our fathers who would have adopted the principle, and who proclaimed it, could not adopt it without violating the contract which they themselves had made and without destroying the great Government which they were then building up. I trust, therefore, that I shall be understood when I say that my doctrine now is that we have reached that period which our fathers did not reach, could not reach. I differ slightly from my respected colleague from Philadelphia (Mr. Kelley) on that ground. We have reached a period when we may speak of universal suffrage, not as a boon, not as a gift, but as an inalienable right which no man dares to take away, and which no man can surrender. His God has forbidden, the science of government has forbidden it, and henceforth let us understand that universal suffrage, operating in favor of every man who is to be governed by the votes cast, is one of those doctrines planted deeper than the granite on which our fathers laid the foundation of their immortal work, the work of universal liberty, which will last just as long as that immortal doctrine shall last, and no longer. I must be excused for the imperfect way in which I have said what I have, and in order to prove what I have already announced as propositions, I will ask my friend Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, to read the remarks which I had prepared for this occasion.

Mr. McPherson' read a prepared speech of Mr. Stevens which was an abstract discussion of the questions involved in the bill.

Mr. Stevens own remarks were delivered with a clearness and strength of voice such as he had not manifested at any previous time during this session. He closed by offering the following as a substitute for the bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That every male citizen of the United States above the age of 21 years, who was born or naturalized in the United States, or who has declared his intentions to become naturalized, shall be entitled to vote upon all national questions that may arise in any State of the Union where he shall have resided for the time of thirty days; and no distinction shall be made between any such citizens on any account, except for treason, felony, or other infamous crime not below the grade of felony at common law.

REMARKS OF MR. BEAMAN.

Mr. Beaman addressed the House in support of the bill. While he was speaking Mr. Broomall intimated that his intention was to withdraw the motion to reconsider, and let the bill go to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Spalding expressed the hope that the debate would not be closed without giving members of the majority an opportunity of stating their objections to the bill. He did not recognize its constitutionality at all, and did not want it to go to the country that the House was prepared to pass the bill.

Mr. Broomall said he did not wish to interrupt the business of the House, and he therefore desired the debate to close to-day by all means.

Mr. Beaman proceeded with and closed his remarks in favor of the bill.

SPEECH OF MR. SPALDING.

Mr. Spalding said: I wish to remark that only last October I was called upon, as a citizen of Ohio, to vote on the proposition to amend the Constitution of that State, by inserting a right for the free blacks to vote equally with the whites. I not only voted cheerfully for that provision as amendatory of my State Constitution, but I used all my influence with the citizens in my section of the State to induce them to engraft that provision on our State Constitution. It was unsuccessful. We were in advance of the sentiment of our people, and they voted it down by forty thousand majority. Now, I would like to see the member of Congress from the State of Ohio who would come here and have the boldness to vote for the passage of this bill, which cuts directly, in my judgment, across the Constitution of the United States, and really divides the action of the people of my State, who have refused to insert in their own Constitution of State Government this general right of suffrage for the blacks as well as the whites. Sir, I believe the day may come when our Constitution, the great bulwark of our liberty, shall be so amended as that all free people may vote at the polls. God hasten the day when that right shall be extended. But so long as the Constitution remains as it is, I will suffer my right arm to drop from its socket sooner than vote for any such bill as that now before the House. In saying this I am bold to affirm that I speak the sentiment of a large majority of my colleagues on this floor, irrespective of party. I should regard the passage of this bill at this hour as the death-knell of our hopes as a political party in the Presidential canvass.

REMARKS OF MR. KELLEY.

Mr. Kelley advocated the bill. He said that his colleague (Mr. Lawrence) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Spalding) had hastened to announce that the question of colored suffrage was not a party question. He admitted, but deplored the fact, because the Republican Party rested on the theory of the equality of men before the law, and he took it for granted that those leaders of the party who dissented denied, as the members of the Democratic Party did, the humanity and immortality of that mass of human beings. The majority of the human race were of that complexion and of that character of blood to which they denied equality before the law. He was fain to admit that the Republican Party had not risen to the height of standing calmly on its principles and carrying them into execution to the last result. He referred his colleague from Luzerne (Mr. Woodward) to a settlement made by Mr. Madison in the Virginia Convention in reply to a question by Mr. Monroe as to the provisions in the Constitution on the subject of elections, in which the following sentence occurred: "Should the people of any State by any means be deprived of the right of suffrage, that it should be remedied by the General Government."

Mr. Woodward asked his colleague what clause of the Constitution conferred on the General Government the right to interfere with suffrage in the States.

Mr. Kelley said it was that clause which gives Congress the power to regulate the time, place and manner of holding elections.

Mr. Woodward remarked that that related to the regulation of elections, not to the qualification of electors.

Mr. Kelley declined to go into a constitutional disquisition on the subject, as he had not time to do so.

MR. KERR OPPOSES THE BILL.

Mr. Kerr addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He agreed that it was not yet a party question, but he expressed his belief that the moment the majority in the House felt it had the power to enact such a bill it would do so. He held that the bill had no shadow of legal authorization in the Constitution of the United States; and that, in the words of the gentleman from Ohio, (Spalding,) it ran directly across the Constitution. But it was the fixed and cherished purpose of the majority to change the Federal Constitution of to-day, and then, under the somewhat latitudinarian language of the proposed Fourteenth article, such a bill as this would be introduced and passed. The title of the bill should be changed and made to read "An act to corrupt the blood and to demoralize the mind of the American people, and to undermine their Constitutional Government and civil liberty." As to the remark of the gentleman, (Broomall,) that this was a contest between the Democratic Party and the negro, he did not know how to characterize that kind of political twaddle. The Democratic Party was to-day, as it had been in the past, the best friend of the negro.

MR. BROOMALL'S MOTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Broomall withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote referring the bill to the Judiciary Committee, and the bill and amendments were therefore left with that Committee.

THE ADMISSION OF ALABAMA.

Mr. Farnsworth, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to admit the State of Alabama to representation in Congress, which was ordered to be printed. He notified the House that he would ask to have it considered and passed to-morrow. The bill is as follows:

The bill is as follows:

Whereas, The people of Alabama, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An Act for the More Efficient Government of the Rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, have framed a Constitution of State Government which is republican in form; and

Whereas, At an election commencing on the 4th day of February, 1868, a large majority of the legal voters of said State, voting at said election, voted for the adoption of said Constitution.

Therefore be it enacted, That the said State of Alabama shall be entitled to representation in Congress as soon as the Legislature of said State, the members of which were elected at the election mentioned in the preamble of this act, shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14, section 2.

And, be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commanding-General of the military district in which Alabama is included to notify the members of the Legislature of said State, chosen at the election held in February, 1868, to assemble at the Capital of said State within thirty days after the passage of this act.

THE CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported that the House should recede from all its disagreements, except the one as to consular fees, &c., the provision in that matter to be modified so that all moneys received for fees at any vice-consulate or commercial agency beyond $1,000 in any one year, and all moneys received by any Consul or Consul-General from consular agencies or vice-consulates, shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury of the United States, and that no greater sum than $500 shall be allowed for the expenses of any vice-consulate or consular agency for any one year. The report of the Conference Committee was agreed to.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.

Mr. Paine, from the Conference Committee on the bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounty, made a report, which was agreed to.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill amendatory of the Homestead laws, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

COMMISSION ON THE SALE OF BONDS.

Mr. Logan offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to commissions paid on the sales of bonds and gold since 1862, which was adopted.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Eliot offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a revised estimate for river and harbor improvements, which was adopted, and then, at 5 o'clock, the House adjourned.

Gen. Van Wyck's Report on Whisky Frauds.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 17, 1868.

In explanation of the unfortunate circumstances attending the repudiation of Gen. Van Wyck's recent report regarding the whisky frauds, it should be stated that he and Mr. Halsey, of New-Jersey, were appointed a sub-committee of the Retrenchment Committee to make the necessary examinations on that subject, and having prepared a report as the result of their examinations, which received at least the tacit approval of the committee at large, presented to the House. The facts set forth in the report are undeniable, and have received the almost unanimous indorsement of the Republican Press of the country as a clear-spoken revelation of the real condition of affairs. A little personal jealousy existing between Gen. Van Wyck and another member of the House, who is one of the Ways and Means Committee, induced the latter to make the attempt, which was successful, to get the other members of the Retrenchment Committee to repudiate the report, because it had not been formally considered by the Committee at large. The main question of difference involved in this disagreeable affair is the reduction of the tax on whisky. The Ways and Means Committee, by a vote of 5 to 4, decided to report a bill in favor of the present $2 tax. Gen. Van Wyck's report recommends reduction because he argues that the $2 tax acts virtually as a premium for fraud. In this opinion he is sustained by Secretary McCulloch, Special Commissioner Wells, Commissioner Rollins, the Boards of Trade of all the principal cities of the country, and by the Press almost to a unit, of all shades of political opinion. The Ways and Means Committee, however, insist that, notwithstanding the failure to collect the tax during the past two years, another trial shall be made, and it is generally conceded that the House will not sustain them. Gen. Van Wyck's report was, therefore, in full accord with the opinion of the majority of the House, and was consequently received by the Ways and Means Committee as an attempt at infringement of its prerogatives. The result of the squabble will be an interesting fight in the House on the whisky tax when it comes up for final action.

NEW-YORK.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—ALBANY, Wednesday, March 18.

BILLS REPORTED.

Amending the laws of 1865, relative to the Hell Gate Pilots.

Incorporating the International Dock Company.

Amending the charter of Auburn, was advanced to a third reading.

Incorporating the City of Ogdensburg, and allowing said city three Supervisors.

Against repealing the act for the extension of Central-avenue, Westchester County. Agreed to.

Amending the charter of the Niagara Suspension Bridge Company.

For the extension of Dock-street, Yonkers.

To incorporate the Ursuline Convent.

Incorporating the Security Savings Bank of New-York.

Changing the name of the Ladies' Educational Union.

Amending the charter of the Church Charity Foundation, of Brooklyn.

Incorporating the Sixth-avenue Savings Bank.

Against the bill for the relief of the Vulcan Iron Company. Agreed to.

To establish the jail liberties of Queens County.

Extending the time for the collection of taxes in Middleton and Southfield, Queens County.

Authorizing town subscriptions to the West Shore Railroad.

For the extension of railroad tracks from Atlantic-avenue to Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

To extend the charter and authorize an increase of capital stock of Sodus Company for consideration of the Senate.

To amend the charter of the National Travelers' Ins. Company.

Incorporating the Pullman Pacific Car Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Tweed—Amending the charter of the Soldiers' Business Messenger and Dispatch Company.

By Mr. Morgan—To repeal the act for registration of births, marriages and deaths.

By Mr. Crowley—To amend the Metropolitan Police law concerning the Police Life Insurance Funds.

By Mr. Bradley—Incorporating the Marsh Land Improvement Company.

By Mr. Banks—Amending the Revised Statutes relative to the custody of children.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and other streets and avenues in New-York.

Authorizing additional facilities for the interment of pauper dead in New-York.

Authorizing a discontinuance of a portion of Smith-street, Brooklyn.

Amending the charter of the Brooklyn Trust Company.

Amending the charter of the Brooklyn Turnverein. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act for the better regulation of firemen in the City of Brooklyn.

To improve Graham-avenue, Brooklyn.

To confirm the official acts of certain officers in Westchester County.

To establish the Eighth Ward of the City of Utica.

To regulate the sale of coal in New-York.

To amend the charter of the Mechanics' and Traders' Association.

Several petitions were presented asking that a law be passed forbidding directors in the Hudson Railroad Company from being directors in the New-York Central and Erie Railroads.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Younglove—In relation to the election of directors in the Harlem, Hudson River, New-York Central and Erie Railroad Companies.

By Mr. Tarbox—In relation to the publication of legal notices in New-York City.

By Mr. Keady—For the relief of the Hamilton-avenue and Prospect Park Railroad Company.

By Mr. Mathewson—To incorporate the National Burglars Insurance Company.

By Mr. Chapman—In relation to the collection of taxes in Utica.

By. Mr. Jones—To incorporate the New-York Real Estate Exchange.

By Mr. Furman—In relation to the consolidation of railroad companies.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

For the construction of a stone stairway in the New-York Central Park.

In relation to stage routes in New-York.

To incorporate the American Trade Agency.

To divide the Ninth Ward and create a new ward in Brooklyn.

To provide for the completion of the Wallabout improvement.

To amend the charter of the Jamaica Savings Bank.

To amend the charter of the Bushwick Savings Bank.

To incorporate the City Trust Institution of New-York.

To incorporate the Clinton Savings Bank of New-York.

To amend the act enabling State Banks to become national banking institutions.

To incorporate the Catskill Savings Bank.

To amend the New-York City charter in relation to paving certain streets and avenues in New-York.

To facilitate the construction of the Midland Railroad.

To incorporate the Oswego Water Works Company.

To amend the act relative to steam boilers in New-York.

Relative to frauds in assessments for local improvements.

To protect the rights of passengers upon railways and other public conveyances.

STATE MILITARY DEPARTMENT EXPENSES.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Comptroller in answer to the resolution of the Assembly relative to the expenses of the State Military Department, showing the amount expended in 1867, as follows: For salaries, $143,654; for expenditures, $301,984. Total, $445,638.

Mr. Jacobs moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report a bill reducing the expenses of the Military Department. Carried.

Adjourned.

The Texas Convention.

The Austin (Texas) *Republican* of the 4th inst. says that returns have been received there from 114 counties, which show that 55,394 votes have been cast on the question of holding a State Convention, a very large majority being in its favor. The whole number registered in these counties is 102,042, while the number registered in the fourteen counties to be heard from is about 2,000. Of the character of the Convention the *Republican* says:

"There will probably be ten colored men in the Convention. Of these we are personally acquainted with only one, Mr. Ruby, of Galveston. He is a man of education, of good morals and manners, and is capable of asserting the rights and representing the interests of the colored men of the State. Among the other delegates, of whose election we have information, are Gov. A. J. Hamilton, who is known to all the people in Texas; Morgan C. Hamilton, who has resided in Texas more than thirty years, a man of fortune, of irreproachable character and habits and of very superior abilities; Judge Livingston Lindsay and Judge Caldwell, of the Supreme bench; Gen. Edmund J. Davis, who was a District Judge before the war and a member of the Convention of 1866; Judge B. W. Gray, who was also a District Judge before the war; Hon. M. L. Armstrong, an old citizen of the State, who served in the Legislature before the war, and was a member of the Convention of 1866; James W. Thomas, an old citizen of Collin County, and always highly esteemed for character and abilities; Hon. J. W. Flanagan, who has served in both branches of the Legislature and in the Convention of 1866; Hon. G. W. Whitmore, Representative from Harrison County before the war; A. T. Monroe, a citizen of Texas for more than thirty years; Hon. David Muckleroy, an old citizen, who served in the First and Fifth Legislatures; Hon H. C. Pedigo, a State Senator before the war, and an able lawyer and judge; Erwin Wilson, a native of Texas; W. J. Phillips, Chief Justice of his county before the war; A. P. McCormick, a native of Texas, a lawyer of ability, and a member of the Convention of 1866; A. Buffington, a citizen of the State for more than thirty years; Hon. A. J. Evans, an old citizen, an able lawyer and judge; Hon. T. H. Mundine, who served in the Legislature before the war; Hon. E. Degener, one of the ablest men in the State, of much experience in political affairs, and a distinguished member of the Convention of 1866; Hon. J. P. Johnson, who served in the third Legislature, who was a member of the Secession Convention of 1861, and voted against the ordinance of secession, and also a member of the Convention of 1866; Hon. Wm. M. Varnell, an old Texan and a member of the Convention of 1866; and many others of whom their constituents may well be proud. The Convention will be composed of able and respectable men, a large majority of whom are old citizens of the State, and who will prove themselves worthy of the trust reposed in them."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FERRIES.

The Investigation by the Assembly Committee Resumed—Testimony of Ferry Directors and Managers.

The investigation of the management of the Brooklyn ferries by the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation was continued at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday.

Mr. Joseph S. T. Strenahan testified to the rates of ferriage and the speed with which the boats moved. He also thought that the boats of the Union Ferry Company were kept in a cleanly condition.

John K. Matthews was the next witness: He is United States Inspector of Steamers at this port; he believed the ferry-boats were in good condition; they carry a certain number of life-preservers and small boats; all the ferry-boats running from the City had been inspected; they were provided with the ordinary fog signals; the pilots and engineers of the boats plying between New-York and Brooklyn were not licensed, consequently they were not responsible to any authority for any accident that may happen; there were hours of the day when the ferry accommodations were not sufficiently ample for the public; as to the safety of passengers, he would recommend that the ferry-boats carry each four lifeboats and an additional number of life-preservers.

J. M. Stearns was next called—He is a practicing lawyer; for about three-fourths of the day the accommodations of the ferries were sufficient for the public; early in the morning and evening the facilities for accommodating the public were deficient; the bridges of the Williamsburg boats, on the Williamsburg side, were not so good as those of the Union Ferry; some days, when the river was filled with ice, the Williamsburg boats were withdrawn altogether; in such cases passengers were compelled to take the Union Ferry-boats; some of the boats had been overhauled and rendered comfortable; the companies would contribute to their own interest by having all the boats similarly overhauled; he thought the fare on the Williamsburg boats should not be over two cents; the Company had monopolised pretty much all the water fronts; their profits were used in purchasing these fronts; an opposition company did well for a time, but finally the new company became associated with the old one; some of the property owned by the ferry combination was leased for other than ferry purposes; he was not interested in any ferry company at the present time; he did not believe the Company would lease these water fronts to any other company; the object of the ferry companies seemed to be to accumulate as much profit as possible; the boats were kept in a cleanly condition most of the time.

T. Dyson was the next witness; He is reporter of the Brooklyn *Times;* he thought the boats of the South William-street ferry were inferior to the boats of the Union and Jersey City ferries; the boats were in a filthy condition and were too small; the ferry houses on the Williamsburg side were also too small; the boats ran regularly; he thought there were not sufficient accommodation to save life in case of accident; he had asked concerning the dividends of the companies and was told that those matters were private; he was aware of some instances of rudeness on the part of employes of the Williamsburg Company; some recent improvements had been made with regard to the bridges, although the bridges were not so constructed as to prevent accident by crushing or falling of passengers; the boats were not large enough to accommodate the public; the floor of the ladies' cabin was covered with tobacco juice; he had seen between four and five hundred people on one boat which had only about seventy life-preservers.

Joseph A. Perry testified that he was Treasurer of the Union Ferry Company; the boats were as perfect as the Company could make them: the machinery was of the highest class; the Union Ferry Company South embraced the Catharine-street, Fulton, Wallpany and Hamilton-street Ferries; at times a single boat takes about 1,500 passengers; in case of accident there were facilities in each boat for saving the lives of three hundred people; by means, however, of signals, in case of accident the assistance of other boats can be relied upon; the Union Ferry Company owned sixteen boats; the boats were kept in as good condition as possible; they had three slips on the Brooklyn side; the boats were never detained unless on account of fog or ice; the original capital stock was $800,000; $200,000 have been added; they declare a dividend of ten per cent.; the President receives a salary of $1,500 per annum; the engineers receive a salary of $85 per month; the average time of engineers and firemen was eight hours per day; the pilots got about $100 per month, and the firemen $65; the fare for trucks and vehicles varied according to size and weight; he did not think the fare could be reduced, and the Company still pay ten per cent. dividend; in consequence of the depreciation of property he believed the Company lost $30,000 annually; since the war the expenses had increased seventy per cent.; at present the Company had a surplus of $200,000; it was considerably larger three years ago; the Company pays $105,000 for leases of ferries on the New-York side, and $200,000 to the public authorities for leases on the Brooklyn side; each director receives $5 for his attendance at each meeting; a meeting is held once a week; about 40,000,000 people cross the ferries of the Company every year; only two lives had been lost on the boats since his connection with the Company—over thirty years; the bridges on either side were in good condition; the means for protecting passengers on the bridges could not be improved.

Henry E. Pierpoint testified that he is Vice-President of the Union Ferry Company; the only defect which he knew of was the crowded condition of the streets near the entrance on the New-York side; he thought that Burling Slip should be used as a landing-place; with their present facilities the Company could not put more boats on their lines; by the terms of the law all the profits of the Company over ten per cent. per annum are to go to the Brooklyn Hospital; as yet the profits had not been over ten per cent.; there was a maid attached to each boat whose duty it was to sweep the cabins and clean the windows twice a day; he would call notice to the detention caused the ferry-boats by the hawsers of Southern steamers stretched across the slips on days of sailing and arriving.

Samuel Hopper was next examined—He is United States Inspector of Customs at this port; most of the pilots on the East River ferry-boats are not licensed, while those on the North River boats are licensed; witness then read extracts of the United States steamboat laws, pointing out the clauses to which the Ferry Companies take exception, and by which they claim exemption; all the ferry-boats are now inspected, the Companies have this done in order to satisfy the public; he thought that all the pilots of ferry-boats should be licensed; there is no law regulating the speed of boats in foggy weather.

Nathan B. Morse, President of the Union Ferry Company, was next called to testify—He had been President of the Company since 1839; the pilots employed by the Company were examined with regard to competency before being engaged; he could not say from memory how much were the profits of the Company; he did not know how many accidents occurred since he had been President; some pilots had been discharged for want of fidelity.

James Murphy, President of the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, next testified, the Company had eleven boats in service; by the terms of the lease it was allowed to charge four cents fare; the capital stock of the Company is $1,000,000; there are eighty stockholders; he did not know the assets or the profits of the Company for the past year; the average of dividends was about 7 per cent.; Mr. Law was the largest stockholder; was not aware of any complaints having been made with regard to the condition of the boats; each boat plying on the South William-street line was provided with 75 life-preservers; he had never ascertained the cause of the accident to the ferry-boat *Idaho;* he did not think it was possible to provide for the safety of all the passengers on any boat; provision had been made to protect passengers against accident by fire and sinking; the Company employed two Superintendents; the pilots are paid $110 per month, and the engineers $95; the engineers were practical men; the Company paid ten per cent. dividend last year.

The Company owns land on the Williamsburg side valued at half a million of dollars; he had caused the cushions of seats in the ladies' cabins of the boats to be removed and cleaned; the boats were sufficiently large to accommodate the travel.

Luther Smith, Superintendent of Pilots of the Union Ferry Company, testified that the pilots did not have licenses; he was a pilot for nine years in the service of the Union Ferry Company; he did not receive a salary while in the course of training; he employed all the pilots in the service of the Company; he remembered the time that the pilots struck for higher wages; he never took out a license to act as pilot; his salary was $2,000 per year; he practiced piloting on a Williamsburg boat in 1852; the Company constantly had men training to take the position of pilot; every pilot is examined as to his competency; he thought the boats were sufficiently provided with life-saving facilities; the boats give a signal when they leave the dock.

Walter N. DeGraw, cashier of the Union Ferry Company, testified that the capital stock of the Company was $1,000,000; the gross receipts last year were $900,000; there were 540 stockholders; the Company had no surplus funds really; his salary was $5,000; the Company owns real estate to the value of $300,000; the boats were in good condition.

John C. Thompson, formerly a pilot on the ferries, next gave testimony of no public interest concerning the duties of pilots.

The Committee adjourned till 11 o'clock Saturday morning.

Lack of Water—Cause of the Insufficient Supply.

Mr. A. W. Craven, Chief Engineer of the Croton Board, writes a letter to the *Evening Post,* correcting certain statements it had made, and giving some facts of interest on the general subject of the supply of water. The number of buildings in this City supplied by the Croton Aqueduct is about 65,000, and the average daily supply is 62,000,000 of gallons—about 964 gallons to each building. The reason why we are sometimes short of water is that it is very much wasted. "It is not," Mr. Craven says, "the insufficiency of the quantity brought in. No city is more liberally, more abundantly supplied—none more cheaply. Out of this very abundance has grown up the habit of abundant waste." Mr. Craven adds:

"It is generally asserted that this great wrong is chiefly practised in factories, in machine shops, and at the wharfs. This is a mistake. The waste in factories is discoverable by the officers of the department. The waste at the wharfs is patent to everybody. In either case, it is in a measure controllable, and it is controlled—but in private houses it is impossible to make such inspection or keep such constant guard as to prevent, with our present means, waste that is to be measured only by the capacity of the faucet which runs day and night. Our department is convinced, from experiments, from examinations and from calculations, that however profuse may seem the waste in places open to public observation, it is far less than that in private dwellings and offices.

It is in vain to plead, to remonstrate or warn; it is equally in vain to appeal to any sense of propriety or honesty. This has been done year by year in our reports and in special notices, but without producing the slightest stay in the constantly increasing habit of waste. If, then, our people are suffering inconvenience it is the legitimate result of their own acts. Having exhausted all other efforts in fruitless attempts to stop the wrong, it would seem that nothing is left but to put a meter upon every house. This would be attended with inconvenience and expense both to the citizens and the Department, but it would quickly produce the desired effect. Water would be found on every floor in the city excepting at isolated points where, by reason of the high ground, some of the floors would be above the reach of the head at the reservoir.

Feeling confident that in whatever you may write on this subject you aim only at the truth, and that your columns are open for the discussion of any question of public importance, I send this without hesitation or further apology.

With much respect, I remain your obedient servant,
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief-Engineer.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, March 17.

VACCINATION.

Dr. Loines' Answer to Drs. Carnochan and Whitney—His Success During a Long Experience in Public Institutions.

A short time ago Drs. Carnochan and Whitney, of the Eclectic medical fraternity in this City, addressed a letter to the Board of Health protesting against the order providing for the vaccination of the children attending the public schools by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Board, and asserting that the common practice of the vaccinating of one person from another was calculated to spread diseases of a very injurious character. The communication was referred to the Sanitary Committee, and by them to Dr. J. P. Loines, Vaccine Physician of the Eastern Dispensary and the Quarantine establishment of New-York, who prepared an elaborate response, which Dr. Stone, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, presented at a recent meeting of the Board. It will probably be printed in full in pamphlet at an early day. Meantime, we have made several brief extracts from the paper so as to show the readers of the Times the value of attending to the duty of vaccination at the proper time. It may be premised that the order of the Board of Health alluded to by Drs. Carnochan and Whitney did not provide that Sanitary Inspectors were to do the vaccination; they were only to see that it had been done by some person, and give their certificate accordingly. The order contemplated that the parents of the children should see to the vaccination's being done by their own physicians. The plan of providing for the issuing of certificates was merely a mutual arrangement between the Board of Education and the Board of Health for a proper fulfillment of the important duty alluded to.

THE CASE STATED.

The letter of Drs. Carnochan and Whitney commences, Dr. Loines says, by referring to vaccination in the schools, and remarks that there are some evils unnecessarily attached to the present mode which ought to be avoided, such as the spread of syphilis, scrofula, &c., and it suggests the use of good, healthful vaccine, which it says can at this season be easily obtained direct and fresh from the kine; it goes on to the conclusion that this vaccine not only furnishes the best protection against small-pox, but can never be the means of causing injurious diseases, and therefore advocates the passage of a law making penal the use of human vaccine. We are not informed what kind of kine pock vaccine virus is meant, whether that of, first, the "variolated cow;" second, the "retrovaccinated cow," that is, from the "human bovine," or third, that which cattle communicate to each other, the origin of which is somewhat obscure. Whatever variety was referred to, however, the general objection would be the same, viz.: That they have not proved, neither have any others yet shown, that the bovine virus is the best protection against small pox, and that the occasional unpleasant sequels of vaccination can thereby be easier avoided. The few instances cited by them of variola after vaccination, afford no reasonable evidence upon the subject. They obtained all the arguments in favor of "kine-pock virus" from the London *Lancet;* but they failed to quote the whole article, which says that years must elapse before it can be distinctly ascertained whether the protection obtained by cow-pox innoculations is more durable and complete than when children's lymph is used, and "it would be premature to jump at a conclusion, especially as the report to the French Academy distinctly states that cow-pox innoculations are not a considerable improvement upon vaccination from children." Such an admission by the Parisian authors of the scheme, who were most interested in its success, means, as will be plainly shown, a decided failure. They also seek to enhance their views by declaring that the plan was "Dr. Jenner's original proposition." It is well known, however, that one great part of Dr. Jenner's discovery was his mode of perfecting the vaccine disease upon the human subject, and his showing how with his rules it could be thus more safely and reliably transmitted; Jenner's practice therefore differed from their version of his theory.

Dr. Loines then treats upon the phenomena of the varieties of vaccine, and upon the danger of introducing injurious diseases by vaccination.

A RULE TO BE REMEMBERED.

Although vaccination of all kinds since the days of Jenner has been attended with fewer proportionate failures to accomplish its object, and fewer disagreeable results than any other medical or surgical procedure, yet certainty and innocuousness could and can still be obtained by strict adhesion to Dr. Jenner's golden rule "of using only fresh eighth day lymph," an article which should always be easily obtained in any well regulated community. The perfect genuine unbroken vaccine vessicle, between the time of the first appearance of the fluid in it, and the eighth day, or before the inflammatory or pyogenic process which is marked by the formation of the areola begins, never contains pus, nor other injurious cells, nor anything but a bland, clear, specific, or *sui-generis* fluid, capable when fresh of producing only the phenomena which generated it, and never can communicate struma syphilis, or anything else than the true Jennerian variola vaccinæ. This is fully corroborated by pathologists, by the triumphant experience of the best vaccinators, and by all who make use of that material.

RESULT OF FIFTY YEARS' PRACTICE.

The national vaccine establishment of Great Britain fully confirms the foregoing by the practice of more than fifty years. Some idea can be formed of the weight of this authority when I state that the number of its vaccinations of children in the six years ending 1856 was more than 54,000, who were brought back for eighth day inspection by their mothers to reclaim a deposit, and that from the eighth day vesicles of these were taken and distributed more than one million charges of lymph to the practitioners of the Kingdom, without any such accident.

DR. LOINES' EXPERIENCE.

My own experience also fully confirms belief in the absolute safety of the eighth day vesicle, viz.: more than 110 primary vaccinations in seventeen years, the vesicles upon over 20,000 of these were opened and the material used upon the succeeding vaccines without the introduction of any venereal or other injurious disease. It cannot be said that I did not keep the patients in sight a sufficient length of time to know whether they escaped all poisonous infection, because the certificates are not given until I see the cicatrices after the fourth week, and the parents would be sure to call my attention to any complication which might occur. In addition to which proof, my distribution of over 400,000 charges of early lymph to physicians without any injury, it appears to me, is culminative.

FOUR SAFE RULES.

Dr. Lee, in his celebrated article on syphilitic vaccination, says, that four very simple rules are sufficient to ensure safe vaccination, viz.: 1. Always use a clean instrument. 2. Take lymph not later than the eighth day from the vesicle. 3. Take lymph only, and do not allow blood or other secretions to be mixed with it. 4. Obtain the lymph from a healthy subject.

VACCINATION SUCCESSFUL.

The charge that a great portion of the vaccination for the last twenty-five years, in this City, has failed to prevent variola in its subjects, impugns my own reputation and also that of many others. As vaccine physician to large public institutions, and also to quarantine, my numbers vaccinated during the past fifteen years have been considerably over 200,000, and I have not yet heard of a case of variola or varaloid occurring to any whom I have pronounced well vaccinated. And I have known of but one death and seven cases of the disease among those whom I had not seen after my first attempt to vaccinate; in all of these the eschars were either very imperfect or indistinct, and I had never declared them satisfactorily vaccinated. Your fourth question asks whether other diseases than the vaccinia have been caused by my stock of lymph. In answer I can aver, premising that I have not used the "bovine virus" in more than 100 cases, that I have never had cause to believe that scrofula, syphilis or other injurious diseases have been caused by my vaccine virus; also, that the charge of injury has never been made or believed against it.

MODE OF VACCINATION.

I vaccinate, on the average, in four places, but differently according to the kind of virus used—generally over the insertion of the left deltoid muscle, when the fluid lymph from the seventh or eighth day vessicle is convenient, only by a single puncture or minute opening to the true skin in six to eight points around and in the area of a circle of about half an inch diameter. In any shape, however, that the groups may have, the insertions should be from one-sixth to one-quarter of an inch apart. The fluid is conveyed into the punctures, either by the lancet or quill point. As the circular shape of the vesicles is assumed around or over the points of absorption, or grafts, their average diameters on the tenth day will be about one-quarter of an inch; they will, therefore, nearly touch each other, or if they should be in juxtaposition afford mutual support in case of an accidental rupture; the crusts from such vesicles, which were just in opposition on the tenth day, will be somewhat smaller and separated from each other on the twentieth, at which time they can generally be removed without pain, and the sero-purulent spots at their bases will dry in a few minutes, and all soreness, disease or trouble from the vaccination be at an end.

The Recent Death of Richard Connell—New Developments.

An inquest was held on the 13th inst. by Coroner Keenan, over the body of Richard Connell, a native of Ireland, aged 25 years, who died at Bellevue Hospital the previous night. From the evidence then adduced, the jury were led to believe that the deceased had fallen in the street while intoxicated and after quarreling with James Horoho, porter at Waterman & Brown's Hotel, No. 272 West-street, and they rendered a verdict of accidental death. Since that time the Coroner received further information which lead him to believe that violence had been used toward deceased by Horoho, so he caused the arrest of the accused and reopened the case yesterday, when

Christopher Leak, of Fifty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue, testified that he does business at No. 280 West-street, and was standing at his door on Thursday last; he saw deceased and the prisoner running up West-street; the latter overtaking deceased near Desbrosses-street, struck him in the face with his fist, deceased falling on the pavement; Horoho tumbled over him, but finding deceased was partially insensible, got up and walked away in a hurried manner; deceased did not trip, but fell from the force of the blow he had received; some bystanders picked the man up and handed him over to the Police.

John P. Young, of No. 1,858 Third-avenue, testified that he saw deceased on the 11th inst. in West-street moving very fast and the porter following him; the prisoner extended his left hand as though to catch deceased by the coat collar, and with his right dealt him a blow on the back part of his head, when deceased fell.

John W. Brooks, of No. 45 Macdougal-street, testified to similar facts.

The case was then adjourned until Friday morning to await further investigations. The prisoner was temporarily committed to the Tombs.

Police Trials.

Yesterday afternoon Police Commissioners Acton and Brennan sat at the Police Trials' Room, Metropolitan Headquarters, to hear complaints of citizens against members of the Police force preferred during the past week.

Officer Wright Ferguson was charged by a young man named Thomas Corregan with calling him a thief and arresting him without cause. He said that he was standing with some other boys near the corner of Second-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, when the policeman came up and ordered them to move on. They did so, but not content with this the officer followed his (complainant's) friends and told them not to keep his company, as he was a thief. He remonstrated with the policeman, saying he was no thief. The policeman repeated the expression, and said that he knew him to be one. He (the complainant) then looked up at the officer's cap to see his number, and upon doing this was arrested by him.

Several witnesses were called, among them the boy's father, who was able only to say that if his boy had stolen, he had never done so for any other than his own relatives; he had been sent to the House of Refuge by him.

Capt. Todd, on the part of the officer, gave him an excellent character, and corroborated the bad reputation of Corrigan.

Commissioner Acton reprimanded the officer for using the word thief as he did; he had no right to do so; it was his duty rather by a kindly word to caution the young man, while at the same time advising the others to choose better company.

Officers O'Rourke, Hickey and Bowen were charged by Captain Petty with having failed to discover a burglary committed on the premises No. 14 Walker-street, on the night of March 6, when a wagon-load of goods, consisting of woolen cloths, was taken from the building; value $1,250. This case occupied considerable time as it appeared that the burglary, or rather the carrying off the proceeds, was consummated just about the time when the night officers are relieved by the morning watch. The officers complained of were those on the night watch, and they endeavored to show that the goods must have been taken away when they had left their beats to go to the Station-house to be dismissed, and before their relieving officers had reached the point. Luckily for all concerned, Officer Cole had a sharp eye out that morning, and saw a wagon pass with rather a queer-looking load upon it for that early hour, within a few blocks of the store. He ordered the driver to stop, he drove on the faster, when Cole drew his pistol and threatened to fire. This brought the driver to, but he still remonstrated, when Cole, as he said, found it necessary to pull him off the cart upon his head, which came to grief in a snow-bank. Cole said he could not understand how the cart could have passed the three officers without attracting their attention, and he thought it must have done so if they were on their posts. The difficulty was, however, in fixing the time minutely. Of these there seemed to be some difference of opinion, of which, no doubt, the officers will have full benefit.

Capt. Petty narrated his theory of this robbery, details of which were published in the Times on the day following. He says the robbers must have entered from No. 12 Lispenard-street, a new building in the street. Thence they climbed over an iron fence some twelve feet high, and thus reached the building for their operations. To obtain entrance into this, they bored a hole in an iron shutter, then raised the shutter-bar, then forced open the window and entered. But their mission lay on the floor above; to get there they had to force the lock of a strong iron grating; then they were obstructed by a partition. Through this they bored two holes, preparatory to making a passage-way, but finding the wood too thick desisted, but ultimately succeeded in obtaining an entrance; then they went down stairs, got two cloth boxes, placed one on the top of the other, and one of the thieves thus elevated received the cloth from another inside, who handed it to a third one below. All this, the Captain argued, must have occasioned much noise in the building, and the expenditure of much time outside of it; but, in addition, there was the still more glaring act of the cart coming along, receiving its load and trotting off with it, thus consummating the robbery, and escaping with the proceeds of it, had it not been for the keen eye and energetic conduct of Officer Cole.

Commissioner Acton complimented Cole, and said he would recommend him for promotion.

During the morning session, at which officers are tried for breaches of discipline, preferred against them by their superior officers, Officer Forsari was called to answer the charge of entering the store of W. Hilliard, No. 69 Broadway, which the proprietor had failed to secure when leaving it, and that he, Forsari, instead of securing the same, abstracted therefrom a bottle of champagne and a paper of tobacco, which he took to the Stevens' House, where he drank the wine with one of the porters. The case being clearly proven against Forsari, Commissioner Brennan moved that he be dismissed on the spot. The resolution passed unanimously, and Forsari's shield was taken from him.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, Justice.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

As Jeremiah McGrath, of No. 112 Madison-street, was passing through Chatham-square about 8 o'clock Monday evening, he was suddenly attacked by three ruffians, who beat him about the head and face, and deprived him of a valuable silver watch. Mr. McGrath shouted for assistance, which soon arrived in the shape of Officer Dolan, of the Sixth Precinct, who arrested one of the highwaymen and locked him up at the Franklin-street Police Station. The prisoner gave his name as James Leon, and he was, on being arraigned before the magistrate yesterday, fully committed for trial. The papers were forwarded at once to the Grand Jury in order that a speedy trial might ensue. Leon is an American, fifteen years of age, and resides at No. 24 Montague-street. The watch was not recovered.

SHOPLIFTERS.

James McCue, a boy, was arrested yesterday afternoon, by Officer Barrett, of the Sixth Precinct, by whom he was detected in the act of stealing a piece of cassimere cloth, valued at $24, from in front of the store No. 62 Murray-street, occupied by Addler & Steinhard. The boy endeavored to escape by taking to his heels. He was overhauled, however, and arraigned before the magistrate, who committed him for trial at the Special Sessions.

James Traynor, aged 17 years, was arrested yesterday, and arraigned before the sitting magistrate, on the complaint of James Horton, who arrested the prisoner for having stolen a piece of linen from the store of Topping & Co., in Church-street. As the property was found in his possession, Traynor was fully committed, and the papers sent to the Grand Jury.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, Justice.

AN INCIDENT OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

While the procession of St. Patrick's Day was being dismissed in the vicinity of Cooper Institute a large crowd was assembled in all the neighboring streets, and in Eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Officer Murphy, of the Fifteenth Precinct, saw George Mathews and James Morton endeavoring to pick the pockets of persons in the crowd. The officer succeeded in securing the culprits, but owing to the confusion could not obtain the names of the persons upon whom the two men had attempted to operate. Owing to this fact, a complaint of assault with intent to steal as pick-pockets was made against them, and they were sent to the Special Sessions for trial.

DRIVEN BY POVERTY.

Charles Clark, a youth of 19 years, and a recent emigrant from England, was arrested on a charge of having stolen four lithographic prints, valued at $26, from Henry W. Lyons, No. 277 Hudson-st. The accused had been intrusted with the prints to sell on commission for the owner, and had disposed of them for $7, and had rendered no account of them. He admitted his guilt, and said that he had been driven by want to the crime. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, Justice.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Martin Alder, a sailor belonging to the schooner *Henry Middleton,* lying at the foot of Broome-street, East River, states in his complaint that on Tuesday night, about 12 o'clock, he was set upon by William Dunham and two other men in East Broadway, who beat him, tore his clothes, and robbed him of his watch worth $20. In answer to cries of "Watch" Officer Sharp, of the Thirteenth Precinct, appeared, when the men ran away, but Dunham was captured by the officer after a short chase. In the morning at court Dunham, it is alleged, endeavored to arrange the matter with Alder, offering to pay him for the watch and torn coat, but the offer was declined, and the prisoner was committed for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Oyer and Terminer—No Civil Calendar.

Part II.—Held by Morgan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1386—Dickinson vs. Lowe.	1488—Pell Jr. vs. Boston, Newport and New-York Steamboat Co.
1468—Theisen vs. Shipman.	1492—Birch, et al. vs. Strakosch.
1474—Brooklyn Flint Glass Works vs. Russell.	1494—Salomon vs. Hayes.
1484—Horsford vs. Freeman.	1496—Lehigh and Susquehanna Coal Co. vs. Packer et al.
1114—Stewart vs. Keith.	1498—Spicer vs. Gurnee.
178—Bulls Head Bank vs. Dubois.	1500—Moses vs. Billings.
476—Woods vs. Lefferts.	1502—Clark vs. Leland.
1396—Maxwell, Jr., vs. Riker.	1504—Kaiser vs. Brunner.
1382—Bergman vs. Schwartz, Adm'r, &c.	1512½—Lauer Milbeke.
1470—Hill vs. Weddle, et al.	
1424—Longfellow, et al. vs. Devoe, et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
662—Chapman vs. Briggs.	886—Smith vs. Dayo et al.
109—Bernard et al. vs. Chapman et al.	1112—Huches vs. Reyns.
759—Marx vs. Rathbourn et al.	523—N. Y. Nuevitas & Cuba SS Co. vs. Neafie et al.
554—Tucker vs. L. I. R. R. Co.	179—Monroe vs. Hudson, R. RR Co.
555—Tucker vs. L. I. R. R. Co.	762—Kirtland vs. Northrop et al.
419—Kennedy vs. Orcutt et al.	982—Lany vs. Challiss.
1065—Ball vs. Stitt.	164—Hyland vs. Lynch Shff
1087—Ball vs. Stitt.	1106—Peyser vs. Friedman.
1081½—Matthews vs. Hobby.	1130—Battelle et al. vs. Howe et al.
1083—Mummy vs. Baker et al.	1222—Bernard vs. Bateman.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.
Set Down Causes.
Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
99—Toklas vs. Sheyer.	204—Floyd vs. Cape.
146—Gardner vs. Thomson et al.	258—Lowden vs. Lowden.
187—Cameron vs. Buckmaster.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar 12 M.
Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
101—Kinnier vs. Kinnier.	144—Morgan vs. Ludlow et al.
102—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Corn Exchange Bank.	147—Devitt vs. Johnson et al.
105—Stokes vs. Johnson et al.	166—Whitcan vs. Barry.
108—Marcon vs. Baron.	169—Massey vs. Coleman et al.
111—Waterbury vs. Hudson Gas Light Co.	177—Bissell, &c., vs. Bissell.
112—Churchman vs. Wood et al.	185—Sawyer et al. vs. Washington Ice Co.
115—Gregory vs. De Groot.	190—Allen vs. Allen.
125—Gimbrede vs. Gimbrede.	207—Oddie et al. vs. Goodyear et al.
131—Doherty vs. Durack.	212—Flynn vs. Tilton et al.
142—Michon vs. Groux et al.	231—Terry vs. Herron et al.
143—Shoup et al. vs. Ludlow et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2399—Gray vs. Underwood et al.	3915—Heins vs. Green.
3541—Finnegan, Adm'x., &c. vs. Nottbeck.	2525—Thurston vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
3879—Frank et al. vs. Beimler.	3201—Corcoran, adm'r, vs. Bliss.
3685—Johnson vs. Tappen et al.	3259—Clevy vs. Meinken.
2875—Stephens vs. West et al.	3277—McSweeny vs. Pursell.
3705—McCarthy vs. McQuade et al.	3699—Solomon vs. Central Park and North and East River RR. Co.
3553—Baum et al. vs. Rauth.	3723—Dupe vs. Green.
	3725—Wagoner vs. Merrill.

Part II.—Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3160—Baer et al. vs. Hermann et al.	3828—Stern vs. Sonnenberg et al.
3760—Doupe vs. Genin.	3338—Andrews vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. Co.
3830—McCormack vs. Lees.	3240—Garvey vs. Carey.
1774—Jaffray et al. vs. Ramage et al.	3844—Baumgarten vs. Kohweiler.
3394—Reynolds vs. Oterson.	1556—Mason vs. Hope.
3798—Schanck et al. vs. Morris et al.	3854—Smock et al. vs. Luyster.
2618—Sturges vs. N. J. Steam Navigation Co.	3858—Stohr, &c., vs. Crots.
3334—Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
771—Brett, Asse., vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1046—The Mayor, &c., vs. Dry Dock and East Broadway R. R. Co.
895—Dart vs. Walker.	1047—The Mayor, &c., vs. Broadway and 7th-av. R. R. Co.
1075—Rotchford vs. Byrne.	1080—Baker vs. Stephens.
1104—Helier vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1110—Meyer vs. Rich.
1116—Kalisky vs. Adler.	1111—Olney vs. The Financial and Commercial Ex. Association.
857—Hoorer vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	1112—Cooper vs. The Financial and Commercial Ex. Association.
858—Hoorer vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.	
1043—The Mayor, &c., vs. Hudson R. R. R. Co.	
1045—The Mayor, &c., vs. Bleecker-st. and F. F. R. R. Co.	

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1064—Steinwehr vs. Seebacher.	791—Engelhardt vs. The Mayor, &c.
888—Hill vs. Reed.	1031—Townsend, adm'r., vs. Erie Railway Co.
370—Kimball vs. Anthony, &c.	431—Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
343—Page vs. Colby.	1066—Kelly, &c., vs. Schwartz
925—Kennedy vs. Seigmann et al.	1067—Kelly, &c., vs. Schwartz
959—McChester vs. The Mayor, &c.	1014—Hobart vs. Lockwood et al.
615—Donohoe vs. The Mayor, &c.	1015—Hobart vs. Lockwood et al.
	721—Reyns vs. Verelst, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
545—Goetting vs. Baker.	669—Traub vs. Lowenstein.
278—Salomon vs. Eggert.	510—Mulvaney vs. Anthony.
467—Lovejoy vs. De Laverre.	571—Bass vs. Farran.
520—Duffy vs. Kalb.	572—Zincker vs. Mathonel.
522—Robinson vs. Davis.	573—Mills vs. Rande.
524—Twela vs. Regis.	574—Watson vs. Mason.
559—Bloxham vs. Byrne.	575—Fleischman vs. Holloker.
560—Flynn vs. Williams.	576—Wallach vs. Hungerbuhler.
561—Bourdon vs. Weil.	577—McClane vs. Knight.
346—Russell vs. Hart.	578—Eisner vs. Chamberlain.
516—Mayer vs. Viele.	579—Anderson vs. Ahern.
518—Walker vs. Alport.	580—Wood vs. Barrett.
566—Summerson vs. The Mariposa Co.	581—Jewett vs. Peabody.
567—Danbury S. M. Co. vs. Mead.	
568—Seymour vs. Hobson.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Russel, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. John McNulty, three cases; grand larceny.
The People vs. John Higgins, Thos. A. Carter; grand larceny.
The People vs. Daniel Hirsch, John Holzman; grand larceny.
The People vs. Chas. Kramer, George M. Duly; grand larceny.
The People vs. Kate Shanly; grand larceny.
The People vs. George Howard; grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Sinclair, George Moore; grand larceny.
The People vs. Fredrick Bergman; grand larceny.
The People vs. Matthew Maher, Edward Lord; attempted burglary and grand larceny.
The People vs. Thos. Day, Hugh Maer; rape.
The People vs. John Shuter; assault and battery, felony.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—CIRCUIT.

Held by Lott, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
175—City Railroad Co. vs. City of Brooklyn and Robert Furey.	187—Hardy vs. Powers.
176—Stevens vs. Graham.	189—Kruider vs. Kroneheim.
177—Roberts vs. Starin et al.	190—Howe vs. Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Co.
178—Gotty vs. Starin et al.	191—Richter vs. Poppenhusen.
179—Wallace vs. Central Park Railroad Co.	192—Foster vs. Beach.
180—Bargers vs. Peters.	194—Shay vs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
181—Conor vs. Boynton.	195—Oakes vs. Britton.
182—Thorp vs. Kohn.	196—Hatfield vs. Smith.
183—Birkbeck, Receiver, vs. Cassidy.	124—Mosson vs. Freeman.
184—Bareiras vs. Colton.	169—First National Bank of Brooklyn vs. Robert L. Taylor.
185—Miller vs. Barnes et al.	
186—Knapp vs. Rogers.	

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
57—Gaedeke vs. Fromme.	103—B. Newton vs. Marg. Donevan.
59—Moses vs. Ketchan.	129—Latimer vs. Bewley.
60—Orr vs. Brophy.	4—Cassidy vs. Tighe.
62—Shannon vs. Lowber.	93—Young vs. Mowbray.
63—Same vs. Same.	148—Lockitt vs. Bandier.
47—Clagget vs. Sweet.	79—Rowan vs. Griffin.
97—Newton vs. Donevan.	137—Talmage vs. Peters.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE SHERRY CASE.

This case was continued yesterday morning.

The Court announced its ruling on the letter offered as evidence on Tuesday by the Government, and objected to by the counsel for claimants.

The Court ruled the letter competent rebutting evidence on part of the Government, and also that it was competent for the defence to introduce testimony to show the actual cost of the Crown sherry. [As in the letter the term cost is ambiguous, and therefore if the Government introduce the letter as evidence, the defence may introduce testimony to show the cost of the Crown sherry.

Mr. Webster said that they could not furnish the original of the letter referred to in the letter in question, as it is in the hands of the Spanish Consul at Cadiz, three thousand miles away, and that they had known nothing of this letter in question until yesterday, and therefore were unable to produce originals.

Mr. Choate read the letter which was from Lacave & Echecopar to the United States Consul at Cadiz. It related to wine matters, and said that a certain Custom-house officer had accused them of fraud which they stoutly denied, and [said that if they did fraudulently invoice their wine, Bensusan and many others did the same thing, as they all invoiced the same grade of wine at nearly the same rates. The letter went somewhat into the details of the manufacture and cost of their wine, and stated that they considered themselves within the bounds of the law when they invoiced their wines at what it cost them to manufacture, but stated at the same time they would not sell it for that. The Government then rested.

The claimants offered the following testimony:

William E. Borus—My business is in wines and brandies; has been such since 1854; I import wines and buy in the market also; I was formerly in business in France; I went to Spain last December on account of my health; I was in Cadiz about one day and a half; I bought some sherry there; I was subpoenaed as a Government witness; I never knew Lacave & Echecopar until I saw them at Cadiz; I know their Crown sherry; have seen and tasted it often; I certainly know the Crown sherry; I have been in business for the past fifteen years; I cannot say when I first saw Crown sherry; the wine I bought of Leann, marked, was not Crown sherry; I never knew Galwey & Casado until I met them in court; I bought the wine from Leann and paid him for it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Choate—Michael Leann is my brother-in-law; I cannot state how many times I have tasted Crown sherry; I bought the wine because I preferred it in taste to the Crown sherry, and it was also more suitable for my trade.

Re-direct by Mr. Webster—I have examined the sample in your office; it is what is known in the market as Crown sherry.

Cross-examined by Mr. Choate—There is a difference between the sherry I bought of Leann and the Crown sherry; I cannot say that it is any better or any worse; there is a difference in taste; I like it better than Crown sherry; it is about of the same grade, but it suits my trade better than Crown sherry.

Mr. Escourra was recalled on part of the defence and the question put to him, Do you know the cost of the Crown sherry?

Was objected to by the counsel for the Government.

Mr. Chittenden, counsel for the Government, said that the ground on which they offered the letter was this expression of Lacave's, "that if wine cost them $17 per quarter cask they would invoice it at that, but would not sell it for that price. He argued that this letter was an admission of the guilt of the Spanish pirates as he termed them, and that it was also a flat contradiction. As in the letter they acknowledge the wine costs them $17 and they invoice it here at $16. He further stated that he thought the admission of the letter did not open the door to this evidence.

The Court ruled the testimony competent.

Witness—The actual net cash cost of the Crown sherry as in the invoices seized is $14 per quarter cask net, and with the manufacturer's profit, $16 per quarter cask; to make one butt of Crown sherry we take four gallons of spirits at 62 cents per gallon; 36 gallons sweet and colored wine at 22 1-5 cents per gallon, and 88 gallons of dry wine at the same price, which makes $29 90 per butt, or 23 cents per gallon, and $9 46 per quarter cask, for the cask $2, and $2 more to cover all other expenses, to which is added 15 per cent. manufacturer's profit, which makes the actual cost and manufacturer's profit $15 94 per quarter cask of 40 gallons; I knew Mr. Eggleston, the American Consul at Cadiz, very well; he vacated that office in 1865; I think Mr. Eggleston examined the books of Lacave & Echecopar in 1864; the first thing we did after hearing of our troubles in Boston was to offer Mr. Eggleston the books; I took them to him myself; he had the books at his office several days; he had all the books relating to the purchases of our firm; the letter in question was in answer to the one sent by the Appraiser at Boston to Mr. Eggleston at Cadiz. Mr. Eggleston, after the examination of the books, reported the wine correctly valued, and certified our invoices at $16 per quarter cask as before.

Cross-examined by Mr. Choate—I think Mr. Eggleston left in 1865; Mr. Bensusan was appointed when he left; Mr. Bensusan, I think, was residing in Cadiz at the time of his appointment; he is a brother of Mr. Joseph Bensusan; he was Consul about ten months, I think—that is acting Consul; I am not positive as to the date in 1865 when Mr. Eggleston left; I saw him often when he was Consul; I generally took the invoices to him to certify; the cost of the manufacture of the Crown sherry is as I have stated; the prices are at an average in 1865; dry wine does not cost any more than sweet wine; I have estimated all the incidental expenses at $2; our house pays a local tax on the whole business of $1,000 per year; this is a uniform tax from year to year; I estimate wines to be half of our business, and in making estimate of tax per butt I so calculated; I made this statement; it was made previous to the one I have just submitted; I made the first one from memory, and the last one I personally made from the books of the firm; at the time I first came here it was to attend the Boston case, and at that time I brought no memorandum with me, and I made the statement from memory; after this I went back to Cadiz, and while there I made the last statement from the cost in the book; I have not sworn to the first one, but I do swear to the last one; I do not think that I gave written items when I testified in Boston; I do not think that I gave a memorandum in that case; I have made two previous statements to this last one; I do not remember when and where I made that memorandum you have in your hand; when I testified in Boston I think I made a memorandum on the stand; I do not remember who I gave it to; when I was before Mr. Bainfield I do not recollect of having a written memorandum; I do not think I used items in giving my testimony in Boston; I did swear in Boston to the items covering the $5 as expenses.

Mr. Stoughton stated he would now examine the witness, to contradict the testimony of Farwell.

Re-direct—The witness flatly contradicted the testimony of Farwell in regard to the conversation at the cellars, and said that no such expressions as Farwell swears to were used by either party.

Cross-examined—This conversation was in June, 1865; I give the substance of the conversation as I heard it; my attention has often been called to the conversation since Galwey & Casado wrote to us that Jones was Farwell, a Treasury agent; I do not know the handwriting of this letter; I do not think it the handwriting of any member of our house: I think that Mr. Lacave composed it, as he composed all those letters; when transactions were made in the office I always heard them; on this occasion I went with Mr. Farwell to the cellars, which were about a mile away, to show him the way, as he had never been there: I was told to do so by the younger Mr. Lacave; I showed him through the cellars, which are very extensive, about one-fifth of a mile in length; I were corresponding clerk as well a bookkeeper; there was two other clerks who spoke English; the elder Lacave had charge of the cellars; he speaks English. Mr. Lacave I have spoken of is a cousin of Lacave of the firm; Mr. Lewis speaks English; Mr. Echecopar resides in Cadiz, and also speaks English.

The claimants here rested and the testimony was closed.

The Court said: This has been a very long trial. A great mass of evidence has accumulated. It is a case of great importance, and involves a large amount of property. Therefore, the summing up will not be commenced until to-morrow morning, and it is hoped that the counsel will not occupy more than one day each, so that the charge may be delivered on Saturday.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

In the matter of Asa W. Craft.—In this case, on Aug. 28, 1867, a petition was filed by creditors to have Craft declared an involuntary bankrupt. The acts of bankruptcy alleged were that he did, in contemplation of bankruptcy, on July 3, 1867, give a confession of judgment for $7,088 to one of his creditors, named Jones, who on that day issued execution, and on Aug. 17, 1867, another confession of judgment for $548 77 to one Van Doren, who issued execution thereon, and that each of them were given by Craft, with intent to give a preference and to defeat and delay the operation of the Bankrupt act. The petitioner further alleged that the Sheriff had sold the property of Craft under the executions and realized $5,100, which he had paid to Jones in part satisfaction of his judgment.

On the return of the order to show cause, the debtor denied the acts of bankruptcy and demanded a trial, and thereupon it was referred to a Commissioner to take proofs, and the case came up now for hearing on the proofs. They showed that Craft was insolvent when he confessed the Jones' judgment, and that he made it under pressure from Jones, the debt being of long standing and Jones threatening legal proceedings, and threatening also to foreclose a chattel mortgage which he held. The proposal for the judgment came from Jones. Craft did not contemplate bankruptcy, or know that there was such a law as the Bankrupt law.

Held by the Court—That these facts clearly make out a case within the 39th section of the Bankrupt act, and that Craft, being insolvent, did suffer his property to be taken on legal process with intent to give a preference to Jones. (See the matter of Black and Secor.) That the petition in the case is defective in that it nowhere alleges that Craft was insolvent, but alleges that the acts were done in contemplation of bankruptcy. That this allegation of the petition is not sustained by proof; but inasmuch as the other facts alleged in the petition are found to be true, and the further fact that Craft was insolvent, and that this fact is not one which takes the debtor by surprise, inasmuch as he has been examined on the question without objection, the case is a proper one for suspending a decision and allowing the creditor to apply for an amendment of the petition in that particular, which is a proper amendment to make to prevent a failure of justice. Ordered accordingly.

For creditors, Messrs. Benedict & Boardman; for bankrupt, Mr. James.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

ALLEGED WHISKY FRAUDS.

The United States vs. Thomas Kennedy, John Bryan and William Ryan.—The defendants were arrested by Police Officer Daniel Smith, of the Twentieth Precinct, on the morning of the 14th inst., on a charge of stealing whisky. Smith testified that on the evening of the 13th he was informed that whisky was stolen out of the distillery, then under seizure, No. 512 West Thirty-eighth-street, where the accused were in charge; he watched the place and saw different parties going out; one of them was Gen. Gleason; saw the whisky rolled out and arrested the parties about 5 o'clock in the morning, with the assistance of one Hettrick; it was rolled into an alley-way of No. 513, and then into a house, No. 515; Bryan rolled it out of the distillery; shortly after he commenced rolling it he was joined and assisted by Kennedy; Ryan was in the distillery at the time, and some time previous; Kennedy and Bryan were then arrested, and Ryan shortly afterward; the two former had nothing to say about it when arrested; Ryan said he did not know anything about it; that he was asleep; saw Gleason go in again shortly after the barrel was rolled out.

Mr. Hettrick, Assistant Assessor of the Eighth District, testified that the distillery was seized on the 12th inst. The case was here adjourned till the 25th inst.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—March 18.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE ERIE RAILWAY LITIGATION—FURTHER PROCEEDINGS—MORE ALIAS ATTACHMENTS ISSUED.

In the Matter of the Application to Punish the Directors for Contempt of Court.—This was the day appointed by the Court for the return of the *alias* attachments issued on Saturday last against Messrs. J. Bancroft Davis, Henry Thompson, James Fisk, Jr., John S. Eldridge and Jay Gould, Directors of the Erie Railway Company. These gentlemen were returned by the Sheriff as not having been found at the time Gen. Diven, Frederick A. Lane and Wm. B. Skidmore were in Court on the 14th inst., and gave bail in the sum of $100 each upon being discharged from custody.

Mr. Eaton said he desired to make a statement in behalf of Mr. Davis. That gentleman was on his way to Albany to attend a Senate Committee when the attachments were issued on Thursday last. He did not know that any process had been issued against him until he read the account of the proceedings in Albany on Sunday, published in the New-York papers of that day. As soon as Mr. Davis could thereafter he communicated with the speaker, Mr. Eaton, and asked him to see the Sheriff and the counsel upon the other side, and make an explanation. This explanation, Mr. Eaton said he had made, and they were willing to accept bail in the nominal sum of $100. Mr. Davis was then in court ready to respond for himself.

Mr. Vanderpoel said that would be entirely satisfactory. They would have Mr. Davis give bail in the same amount that Messrs. Diven, Skidmore & Lane had done.

Mr. Eaton said: Mr. Davis is an attorney and counselor, and as such he would not intentionally violate an order of the Court. He asked when interrogatories should be filed.

Judge Barnard thought they ought to be filed at once, and then answers could be put in. It was better to have all made returnable on the same day. There were eleven Directors, and if a separate day were given to each, it would be giving more time to the case than he could spare. It better be set down for Monday next.

Mr. Eaton objected to having it on that day. Mr. Davis must return to Albany immediately. His presence there was highly necessary. Interrogatories had not yet been served upon him.

Mr. Vanderpoel said the interrogatories in Mr. Skidmore's case were prepared, and he could so change them that they would answer for Mr. Davis, and then they could serve the latter gentleman before he left the City this afternoon.

Judge Barnard—In these proceedings the defendants are, as a rule, required to answer forthwith. In these cases about a week has elapsed. On Monday next they will be required to appear and purge themselves from the contempt charged upon them if they can.

Mr. Vanderpoel then asked the Sheriff to make his return as to the other gentlemen.

The Sheriff returned as not found, Henry Thompson, James Fiske, Jr., John S. Eldridge and Jay Gould.

Judge Barnard—Take out another *alias,* returnable next Monday at 10 A. M., against the persons returned as not having been found. All further proceedings were then postponed to that day.

ALLEGED UNDUE INFLUENCE IN REGARD TO A WILL.

Sarah C. Hatch vs. Clara M. Peugnet, Eugene Peugnet et al.—Eliza Helen Hogan died on the 20th of April, 1867, aged about sixty-four years, leaving three daughters—Sarah C. Hatch, wife of Roswell D. Hatch; Ellen Louise Hogan, and the defendant, Clara M. Peugnet.

Mrs. Hogan, it seems, left a will dated about Oct. 10, 1865, whereby she among other things, bequeathed to the institution known as the Sacred Heart, $3,000; to Dr. Eugene Peugnet, one of the defendants, $3,000; to one Robert T. Floyd, $4,000; to the defendant, Clara M., $12,000, for a purpose expressed in a certain letter; then the sum of $18,000 is bequeathed to said Clara M., and finally all the residue of her property after paying debts, expenses, &c. There is a large amount of property involved—the deceased in her life-time owning real estate on Madison-avenue, Macdougal-street, Eleventh street, and elsewhere. This suit is brought for the partition and sale of the real property, the several heirs at law being made parties. The validity of the will is however in issue; the plaintiff claiming that Dr. Peugnet and his wife, with whom the deceased lived for some time previous to her death, exercised an undue influence over her; that she was weak in body and mind; that the Doctor was her medical adviser, and that he and his wife exercised over her a secret and subtle power, which finally resulted in Mrs. Hogan making a will giving nearly all her property to her daughter Clara M., to the exclusion of the other heirs.

The case came up yesterday on a motion to settle the issues to be tried before a jury. After a long argument the Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

For plaintiff, Ex Judge Pierrepont and Mr. E. Beneville; for the defendants, Messrs. Coudert Brothers.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.—March 18.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

AN OIL TRANSACTION.

William G. Warden vs. Hamilton W. Shipman and Augustus S. Gatchel.—This was an action to recover differences on alleged settlements of two oil contracts, the defendants having contracted to purchase 500 barrels of oil for each month, deliverable in all the months of March and April, 1867, buyers' option on ten days' notice to sellers, in bond, in Philadelphia. At the expiration of the March contract, a tender of the oil due for that month was made by the broker, S. F. Strong, as he testifies, to the defendants in New-York by delivery of the ganger's and inspector's certificate and invoice, and a settlement was a few days afterward had whereby the defendants promised to pay the difference against them, amounting to $1,094 70, including insurance and regauging. The broker testified that the April contract was also settled about the 22d day of that month, by delivery to a third person of the 500 barrels of oil at 27¼ cents per gallon, and the amount was allowed the defendants, making the sum of $1,212 40 due the plaintiff by virtue of that settlement. It was proved in behalf of the plaintiff that bills were rendered, letters written to and repeated promises made by the defendant to pay.

The defendants testified that no settlement of either contract was had; that no tender of the oil under the March contract had been made, and that no paper or letter of any kind was ever received by or delivered to them.

The Court held that the case was one of fact for the jury to determine. Verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

Cotterill Brothers, attorneys for plaintiff; Briggs & Holcomb, attorneys for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—March 18.

Before Judge Garvin and a Jury.

THE "NATION" LIBEL SUIT.

Restine Parker vs. E. L. Godkin, et al.—The testimony for plaintiff in this case (previously noticed) was closed to-day, and counsel for defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on the following grounds: *First,* That the words complained of as published in the *Nation* were not in themselves libelous. *Second.* That supposing them to be libelous, they were not intended for or applied to the plaintiff in this action, whose name was not mentioned in the article, and whose existence was unknown to the defendants at the time. *Third,* That no verdict which a jury might find on the proof as adduced by plaintiff could possibly be sustained by a Court, and therefore, the case should not be given to the jury.

The Court, in deciding the motion, said that according to the legal definition of a libel, the article in the *Nation* was clearly libelous, since it tended to hold up some one to "public hatred and contempt." As to whether the plaintiff was the person so held up to hatred and contempt, that was a question exclusively for the jury to determine. The motion to dismiss must therefore be denied.

Defendant's counsel excepted to the decision of the Court.

A motion was then made by counsel for defendant Dennett to dismiss the complaint as against him on the ground that he was not a proprietor or publisher, but only an employe of the *Nation,* and in no way responsible for what appeared in its columns.

This motion was also denied by the Court and exception taken.

The defence offered in evidence the deposition of Mrs. Kennedy, the daughter of Mr. Dwight, who was killed, in which she relates the circumstances attending the accident to her father, and reiterates the statements as to the insulting conduct of the employés of the New-York Railroad Company, which were contained in her narrative in the *Evening Post,* on which the alleged libel in the *Nation* was based.

Aaron Wilbur, of Savannah, Ga., was then sworn for the defence, and testified that he was a passenger on the train when the accident happened, and in the same car with Mrs. Kennedy; that, after the car was found to be in motion, Mr. Dwight attempted to leave the train, first by the rear door of the car, but finding that locked, he went to the front door, and, with his servant girl, got off; immediately thereafter witness heard a most unearthly shriek as of one in great agony; some one said "the old gentleman is run over"; Mrs. Kennedy hearing this, ran toward the door, and there was a general rush of passengers toward the door; Mrs. Kennedy beseeched them to stop the car and let her off: at length a gentleman near him (witness) pulled the rope and the train stopped; immediately a man, who seemed to be one who had authority, came in and demanded who pulled the rope; some passenger asked if he was not going to let the lady off whose father was killed; witness did not hear the exact words of the reply, but he heard him say something about the train being late; there was great excitement among the passengers; they all supposed when the train went on that the old gentleman and his servant were both killed, and it was generally denounced as a great outrage that the train did not go back after such an accident; there was no signal given when the train started, and this was a matter of surprise among the passengers.

This finished the testimony for the defence, and Ex-Judge Slosson summed up briefly for his clients, arguing to the jury that the alleged libel was destitute of the essential thing which constitutes a libel—malice; that it was written with no reference whatever to the plaintiff in this action, whose very existence was unknown to the writer; that it was published with good motives and in the strict line of the duty of a public journalist, and that the plaintiff had not shown that he had suffered, and had not in fact suffered one cent's damage from the publication.

Mr. Jackson followed on behalf of the plaintiff, and dwelt at considerable length upon the responsibility of the newspaper press and the duties of editors, reading to the jury an editorial from the New-York Times of the 29th May, 1867, upon the subject, and indorsing the same as sound doctrine. He claimed that the fact that the libelous article did not give the name of the plaintiff was of no consequence, so long as the article could be naturally applied, and was applied to plaintiff.

Judge Garvin charged the jury that the first question for them to determine was whether the libel was written of and concerning the plaintiff. This was a question solely for the jury, and was, in fact, the only question in the case, except the question of damages. They were to determine this question from the evidence before them. On the part of the plaintiff it had been proven that the train on which the accident happened was known as Parker's train, and that therefore when a conductor of that train was spoken of the public applied it to him; while on the part of the defence it was claimed that the words "an enraged conductor" could not have applied to plaintiff, because, according to his own showing, he was not in that part of the train, did not see Mrs. Kennedy, did not let her out, and knew nothing of the accident. Moreover, they claimed that plaintiff had proven by his own witnesses that there were two other conductors on the train, one on furlough, going to Virginia, and another special conductor of the sleeping-car, and that there was no identification whatever of plaintiff as the conductor referred to in the article. It was for the jury to say whether the plaintiff had or had not made out a case of identity as the conductor to whom the libel referred. If he had then he was entitled to such damages as, in their opinion, were a just compensation for the injury which his reputation had suffered.

The jury retired, and in less than five minutes returned with a verdict for the defendants.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Curtis.

THE VALUE OF A SERMON AND THE PRICE OF PRAYERS.

Adolf Loewry vs. John L. Lindheim, President of the Congregation Benai Maminim.—The plaintiff in this suit is a Jewish Rabbi, and sought to recover from the congregation about $500 for services performed in preaching and praying in their Synagogue.

He alleges that in August, 1867, he was employed to officiate during the ten coming Jewish holidays, which took place at the beginning of their new year. That he was to have $50 for each sermon preached, and such further compensation as would be reasonable for prayers and minor services, such as reading and explaining the Scriptures on days when there was no regular service. He claims that he preached ten sermons and did other work, enough to amount to $150. He admitted having received from Mr. L. Schoolherr, the Secretary *pro tem* of the congregation, the sum of $150, and he claimed judgment for $500, the value of ten sermons.

There were several defences. First, that there was no specific sum mentioned; the plaintiff was to have what his services were worth. Next, that he had received $150, and that was all the services were worth. That when he was employed it was expected he would act zealously in the interests of the congregation, instead of which he preached and prayed in such a manner as to drive a majority of the people away and the remainder he put to sleep. That he never preached more than five or six sermons, and that those were of a poor kind and not worth the money which had been paid. And finally, that the plaintiff discharged himself before the time of his employment had expired.

Judge Curtis, in charging the jury, said it was a matter of deep regret that this action should have been brought into a court of justice. But, it having been brought, the jury were called upon to consider it without regard to the religious creed or nationality of the parties. It was their duty to do simple and exact justice so far as they could reconcile the conflicting testimony that had been given. It was one of the grand and distinguishing features of our institutions that every one, without regard to race, color or religion, could come into a court of justice and demand his rights. They must consider the conflicting testimony and reconcile it as best they could.

The jury, after a brief consultation, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $170.

For plaintiff, Mr. N. Solomon; for the defendants, Mr. S. Hirsch.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—March 18.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Jno. G. McGregor vs. Clinton L. Merriam et al.; motion granted without costs.

Charles Quinn, Administrator, vs. Jas. T. Lloyd; default set aside on payment of $5 cost.

Henry Bertram vs. Peter Lang et al.; default opened on payment of Term and witnesses' fees.

James Wallace vs. Morris Meyer; motion granted without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—March 18.

By Judge Barrett.

Hurtug vs. Hurtug; counsel fee of $100 and alimony allowed at $10 a week.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Six cases were presented for trial yesterday, at the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District Attorney, appeared for the people.

Bernard Samuels was tried for stealing $346 worth of silver-ware and wearing apparel from Louis Wilchinsky, of No. 280 Bowery, on the 19th of February. The defence alleged is that the accused is the victim of a conspiracy to get him out of the way for a time, in order to consummate a fraud. The jury deliberated for two hours, and then rendered a verdict of "guilty," and the accused was remanded for sentence.

Martin Schreiber pleaded guilty of passing a forged check upon the East River National Bank, for $16 45, in payment for a store which he purchased of Christian Nounenbecher, of No. 90 Avenue A. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Chas. Bosh pleaded guilty of stealing a show-trunk worth $30 from the sidewalk in front of Mr. John Cattnach's store, No. 700 Broadway. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months.

Michael Connolly, a little man, pleaded guilty of stealing a dressing-case, watch and chain, worth $360, from Mr. Geo. A. Greely, of No. 15 Greenwich-avenue. He was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Ellen Sullivan pleaded guilty of stealing five pairs of unmade pantaloons, worth $32, from Edward Jacobson, of No. 189 Chatham-street, on the 26th of June last. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Bernard Rosenthal, Geo. Wilson and Joel Nichols, aged respectively thirteen, fourteen and fifteen years, pleaded guilty of stealing a watch, and other articles of the aggregate value of $90, from Abraham Bakman, of No. 52 First-street. They were sentenced to the House of Refuge.

The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN—March 18.

Before Judge Thompson.

THE DEAN-BOKER CASE CONCLUDED—VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANT.

Mary Anna Dean vs. Moses S. Beach.—At the opening of the Court this morning Ex-Judge Reynolds proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the defendant. The Court-room was crowded with spectators as upon the day previous, and the greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings. Ex-Judge Reynolds opened his remarks to only eleven jurymen, (the remaining one not having made his appearance in the Court-room,) and stated that he thought the action ill-advised, but as it had been pressed on with such zeal and passion, it had become necessary to meet it seriously. Mr. Beach, the defendant, had pursued a praiseworthy course in the matter, from the fact that he had published a full retraction in his paper, when he had been called upon to do so; this was a means of reparation far better than any other. Counsel disclaimed any malice on the part of the defendant, because the act was that of his agent, and he himself knew nothing of the article in question until he saw it in the paper on the day of its publication. Therefore, plaintiff was not entitled to more than actual damage, if any at all. The article originated in a manner which the Court had not permitted them to explain, but at all events it had been copied from a reliable journal, a fact which had been shown by the evidence. Counsel inquired as to why the originators of the article had not been sued instead of the mere copyist; and then proceeded to argue as to the worth of a paper which did not contain personal news of public interest. This article had been copied as a mere matter of news, and when the mistake was discovered, a proper retraction was published. That was the only thing that could be done in the case of a mistake, and every reasonable man ought to be satisfied with it. John Dean, however, judging by his appearance in the witness stand, was not such a man of refined feeling as to appreciate the true position of the case then, and he did not see that the character of his wife had been vindicated by the publication of that retraction. He saw, though, a chance at Mr. Beach's money, and a claim for damages. He had accordingly taken steps which had spread the scandal ten times further than the *Sun* had originally scattered it. It might be doubted, even for Mrs. Dean herself, whether a lady of refinement would have married the man they had seen upon the stand, or would have consented to revivify the old scandal. In conclusion, counsel claimed that the case was merely one for nominal damages.

Ex-Gov. Lowe, of Maryland, summed up at considerable length on behalf of plaintiff, and in the course of his remarks said that he would not have been compelled to have spoken so long as he already had could he have induced Mrs. Dean to be present during the trial, from the fact that her appearance before the jury would have been a sufficient appeal for a proper vindication of her character. He had seen the lady but once, and instead of being a fast, giddy girl, as he had expected, she was a poor, broken-hearted woman. She had had the courage to marry her father's coachman, an act which clearly showed that she was a true woman. Some women, he continued, married for money and high position, but Mrs. Dean had married for love, and she now loved her husband more than she did on the day she married him. Others might be sorry for her—counsel might be sorry for her—but she was not sorry herself. Gov. Lowe argued that the defendant himself was responsible for the publication of the article in question, and closed by making an eloquent appeal to the jury on behalf of his client. At the close of his remarks the spectators applauded loudly, but were promptly checked by the officers of the Court.

Judge Thompson's charge to the jury was brief, and for the most part confined to the law applicable to libel, which as his Honor explained, from the statute, consisted of "expressions which tend to make a man ridiculous and degrade him in the estimation or opinion of the world;" "a malicious publication expressed either in writing or by signs or pictures tending to injure the memory of one dead, or the reputation of one living, and expose them to public hatred, contempt and ridicule." The definition was applicable to this case, if it should reach that point in the estimation of the jury, whether this publication in question was a malicious one, expressed in printing, tending to injure the reputation of one living and expose her to "public hatred and contempt." The questions were as to the character of the article and the accompanying circumstances under which it was published. His Honor then proceeded at some further length to quote the law, and continued by remarking that if the article came within that definition of the law it would be necessary for the jury to

examine as to the malice accompanying it. Of course, the highest degree of malice in a libelous publication would be where the party had invented the libel—wherein he knew it to be false at the time of its publication and designed the expressions to injure another party. This would, in his opinion, be an aggravation of the libel. Amounts given by the verdict of a jury in the punishment of libel might be various—from six cents up to the amount claimed in the complaint. He stated this that the amount of the verdict might vary between these extremes—not that the jury could or should give a verdict without any reference to the proof; it should be sustained by the proof founded upon the evidence; but after all, it belonged to the common sense of the jury to fix these limits—not upon any fantastic views of speculative hypothesis, but upon the testimony presented to them and with the exercise of their common sense as applicable to it. The circumstances which tended to a mitigation of the libel were equally as various as the circumstances by which the libel might be accompanied. These matters had been commented upon at considerable length by the counsel who had summed up this case, and he could scarcely do better than to refer the jury in the main to their arguments—sometimes, possibly, overstated—and call attention pointedly to the facts on the one side or the other which tended to aggravate or to decrease the malice, if there were any, in this publication. He could scarcely call their attention to other facts without attempting a review of the testimony, and he would only state on the one side that if the information published were derived from a responsible source, and that it was in the line of his (defendant's) business as manager of a public press to reproduce it—these, together with other matters, were proper subjects for the jury to consider in estimating the amount of malice. On the other side circumstances were to be considered as affecting the residence and circumstances of the parties; by this we did not mean their wealth, but the former knowledge of the plaintiff by the defendant, so far as any was shown, and whether or not there was any neglect on the part of the publisher of this article in not inquiring as to these facts before publication. At the request of counsel for defence, the Court charged further that the defendant could not be held responsible for any damages to plaintiff, caused by the original publication of the article in the Washington *Intelligencer*; that if the defendant acted as a careful and prudent man should act in the usual course of business, the verdict should be in favor of the defendant; that John Dean could not be considered in this suit, as he is not the plaintiff; if he had been injured he could and might bring an action to procure a reparation of that injury, and it would be a violation of law for the jury to include in their verdict one cent as a compensation or indemnity to John Dean in this suit for anything that was said in this article. That must be and may be the subject of another action. The Court also charged that the jury could not attribute express malice to a principal for an act committed by an agent without his knowledge or authority; and a violation by an agent of his instructions or his general charge to conduct a business properly and legally, while it might render the principal technically liable for damages, it did not warrant the inference of express malice.

At the conclusion of the charge of the Court, the case was given to the jury, who thereupon retired to deliberate. The jury remained out until about 6:30 o'clock last evening, when they appeared in the court-room and announced, through their foreman, that they had found a verdict for the defendant. The announcement created quite a sensation among the spectators who were present at the time.

Ex-Gov. Lowe and Mr. M. McMahon for plaintiff; Ex-Judge Reynolds, Judge Troy and Mr. H. C. Place for defence.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 18, 1868.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	111¼	100	At. Mail..........	86
50,000	do..........	111	100	do	86¼
70,000	do..........	110⅞	20	Mer. U. Ex..........	35
100,000	do..........b5	111	100	do	34½
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62..........	107	100	do..........	34¾
			500	Union Nav. Co..........	20½
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62..........	110⅝	200	N. Y. Cen..........	118⅛
			800	do..........	118
60,000	do..........	110⅝	200	do..........c	117⅞
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65..........	108¼	1000	do..........c	117¾
			1200	do..........c	117⅝
25,000	do..........b3	108⅜	400	do..........c	117⅝
20,000	do..........	108⅛	600	do..........c	117⅝
2,000	do..........	108⅛	200	do..........c	117⅞
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65..........New	106⅞	100	do..........b3	118
			100	do..........b30	119
10,000	do..........	106⅞	200	do..........	118
2,000	U. S. 5s 10-40s R.	100⅞	100	do..........	118⅛
1,000	do..........	101⅛	150	do..........	118¼
12,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	101	500	do..........c	118
20,000	do..........	100⅞	200	Erie R..........c	67⅛
550	do..........Small	101	600	do..........	67⅜
11,000	do..........	101	700	do..........c	67¼
10,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d Ser small..	105¾	800	do..........	67¼
			100	Erie R. Pf..........	75
20,000	do 3d Series..	106	100	Hud. Riv. R..........	135
2,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72.	101	100	do..........b10	136
2,000	Mich. S. 6s, '83	95	100	do..........c	134¾
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex-c.	67	100	do..........	134
10,000	do..........	67½	500	Reading R..........s30	92
1,000	Tenn. 6s, new..........	65	600	do..........c	92
80,000	do..........	65½	400	Clev. & Pitts..........	90
75,000	do..........	65½	200	do..........c	89⅞
5,000	Ga. St. 7s..........	86	62	Panama R..........	330
9,000	N. C. S. 6s, n..........	62	100	Mich. S. & N. I..s30	87⅝
10,000	N. Car. 6s..........x-c	64¼	50	do..........s10	88¼
65,000	do..........	64	300	do..........c	87⅞
7,000	Mo. St. 6s..........	87	200	do..........	88
5,000	do..........	87½	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.s3	72¾
1,000	Har. 1st M..........	101	600	do..........c	72⅞
1,000	T. & W. 1st. Ex..........	91	100	do..........	73
6,000	Tol. & W. 2d M..	82	100	do..........b30	73⅛
10,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M.	76¾	500	do..........b15	73¼
10,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	94¾	100	Clev. & Tol..........	102¾
15,000	do..........	95	100	do..........	102⅞
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	91	700	do..........	103
10,000	C. & G. E 1st M..	86	16	Clev. P. & Ash..........	100
25	Am. Ex. Bank..........	117¾	1000	Chic. & R. I. R.....c	92⅜
20	Bk. of Comm'th..........	108	500	do..........c	92⅜
100	Canton Co..........	45⅛	500	do..........b30	93½
200	do..........	45	200	do..........	93
200	do..........	45¼	100	do..........s30	93
100	Del. & Hud. C...b30	152	250	do..........	92⅞
100	Cum. Coal Pf..........	30½	100	M. & St. P..........	51⅞
200	Amer. Coal..........	45	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.....c	66⅝
500	West. U. Tel..........	33⅛	100	Del. L. & W..........	113⅜
500	do..........	33½	100	do..........	113½
800	Pacific Mail..........	109½	200	T., W. & W..........	48¼
800	do..........	109⅝	100	do..........c	48
100	do..........s30	109⅝	600	do..........c	47¼
100	do..........	109⅜	200	do..........c	47⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co..........	20⅝	100	N. J. Cen. R..........	117⅞
200	do..........	20⅝	200	P., Ft. W. & C.......c	100⅞
100	Adams Ex..........	75⅛	1050	do..........	101
1350	do..........	75	800	Ohio & Miss..........	29⅛
100	do..........c	74¾	400	do..........c	29½
100	do..........	74⅞	100	do..........	29½
400	do..........	75	100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr..........	30

SECOND BOARD.

$32,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	111	100	Atlantic Mail..........	88
8,000	do..........	110⅞	50	U. S. Ex..........	70
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62..........	110	100	Mer. U. Ex..........	35
			800	N. Y. Cen..........	120
60,000	do..........b3	110⅛	200	do..........	119⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64..........	107⅜	500	do..........b30	120⅛
			500	do..........	120
87,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new..........	106⅜	300	do..........b30	121
			100	do..........2d call	120⅜
60,000	do..........	106⅝	500	Erie R..........	68⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue..........	106⅞	100	Hud. Riv. R..........	135½
			100	do..........	136
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C..	101⅜	200	Reading R..........	92⅛
10,000	Tr. N., 7 3-10s In. 2d series..........	105⅝	60	do..........2d call	93
			100	Mich. S. & N..........	88½
20,000	do..........Small..	105⅝	400	Clev. & Pitts R..........	90
5,000	do..........3d Ser	105⅞	200	Alt. & T. H..........	41
10,000	Tenn. 6s, new..........	65½	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf..........	73¾
10,000	do..........	65⅝	10	Clev. & Tol..........	104½
25,000	do..........	66	200	do..........	104
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	67¼	600	Chic. & R. I..........	93¼
10,000	Missouri 6s..........	87½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf..........	67½
45,000	do..........	88	100	Tol., W. & W..........	48
2,000	N. Car. State 6s. new..........	63¾	200	do..........	47¾
			600	P., F. W. & C..........	101¼
5,000	M. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue..........	88	100	Ohio & M. R....b30	30
			550	do..........	29¾
5,000	Vir. 6s, new..........	50	300	do..........	29⅞
2,000	do..........s15	50	13	do..........	29½
100	Canton Co..........	45	100	New-Jersey Cen. R	118
200	Mariposa..........	6½	50	do..........	117⅝
200	Pacific Mail..........	109¾	200	Bos., Hartford & E.	14

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Adams Ex..........	74¾	100	Hud. R. R..........	135¾
200	do..........	74⅞	100	do..........	136
100	do..........c	74⅜	600	Reading R..........	91¾
300	Mer. U. Ex..........	34½	200	do..........c	91⅞
100	Quicksilver..........	20½	800	do..........	91⅝
100	Mariposa Min. Co.	6¾	500	do..........	91½
400	Pacific Mail..........	109⅝	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf..........	66½
100	do..........c	109¾	100	do..........	66⅝
100	West U. Tel..........	33⅝	200	do..........	66⅞
200	do..........c	33¾	800	O. & Miss. R..........	29¼
300	do..........b3	33⅜	100	do..........b10	29⅜
200	Erie R..........	67	300	do..........c	29½
1200	do..........	67⅛	300	do..........c	29⅝
300	do..........c	67	200	M. S. & N. I. R..........	87⅝
200	N. Y. Cen..........	118	200	Cleve. & Pitts..........	89
2100	do..........	117⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C..........	101
2100	do..........	117¾	100	Clev. & Tol..........	102⅞
300	do..........	117⅝	500	C., R. I. & P..........c	92⅝
1000	do..........	117⅞	200	do..........	92¾
400	do..........b5	117¾	300	do..........	92⅞
600	do..........c	117⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf..........	72⅞
1200	do..........c	117⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Adams Ex..........c	75¼	800	Reading R..........	92
100	do..........	75½	400	do..........	92¼
100	do..........	75⅝	900	do..........c	91⅞
200	U. S. Ex..........	70	100	Tol. W. & W..........	47⅞
100	Mer. U. Ex..........	35	200	do..........	47
200	Pacific Mail..........	109¼	200	do..........	47
100	do..........c	109⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf..........	67¼
400	do..........	109½	200	do..........	67⅛
200	do..........c	109¾	100	Ohio & Miss. R..........	29⅜
100	do..........	109⅝	100	M. S. & N. I. R..........	88⅝
100	do..........	109⅝	500	Clev. & Pitts..........	89½
400	N. Y. Cen..........	118⅝	200	do..........	89⅝
300	do..........c	118⅞	200	Clev. & Tol..........	103
1200	do..........c	118⅞	400	do..........	103
1400	do..........c	118⅝	200	do..........	103⅛
800	do..........	118⅝	300	Chi. R. I. & P..........	92⅝
400	W. U. Tel..........	33⅞	800	do..........	92¾
400	Erie R..........	68	500	do..........	92⅞
2100	do..........	68⅛	200	do..........b5	92⅞
300	do..........c	68	300	do..........	92¾
400	do..........b3	68⅛	400	do..........s5	92⅞
100	do..........c	68⅛	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf..........	72⅞
20	Amer. Ex..........	69	100	do..........	73½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

50	Wells-Fargo Ex..........	38	400	Reading R..........	92⅝
200	Adams Ex..........	75⅛	200	do..........b10	92⅝
200	Quicksilver..........	20¼	600	do..........	92⅞
100	Pac. Mail..........	109⅝	200	do..........s3	92⅞
100	West. U. Tel.....b3	33⅞	300	P., F. W. & Ch..........	101⅛
200	do..........	33⅞	500	Ohio & Miss. R..........	29¼
200	N. Y. Cen. R..........	120⅛	100	Bos. Hart. & Erie..	14
100	do..........	120⅛	200	M. S. & N. I..........	89
1200	do..........	120⅛	200	do..........	88⅞
500	do..........	120⅛	100	do..........b3	89
100	do..........s3	120⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts..........	90¼
100	do..........b15	121	300	do..........	90⅛
100	do..........b30	121⅛	200	Cl. & Tol..........	104
200	do..........	120⅝	500	do..........	104⅛
200	do..........s3	120⅜	100	do..........	104¼
800	Erie R..........	69¼	200	Chic., R. I. & P.b10	93¼
2100	do..........	69¼	200	do..........	93⅛
200	do..........s3	69⅛	200	do..........	93¼
400	do..........	69⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf b30	74
400	do..........b3	69⅝	800	do..........	73⅝
600	Mil. & St. P. Pf..........	68	400	do..........	73⅝
100	do..........b30	68⅛	200	do..........b3	73⅝
100	do..........b3	68			

WEDNESDAY, March 18—P. M.

The Money and Stock Markets have been under much excitement to-day. The pressure to borrow Money by the Brokers was renewed from last night early in the forenoon, and continued, though not without evidences of gradual relief, to the close of Bank hours. The rates, (including extra commissions paid,) were all the way from 7 to 12 ℘ cent. The rate of 7 ℘ cent. Gold-interest, equal to 10 ℘ cent. ℘ annum Currency, was quoted as quite common. The Banks under the National system are not obliged to resort to this plan of charging over 7 ℘ cent. They can charge the extra interest in Currency, or can discount paper at extra rates, without incurring any other penalty *than the return of the extra interest*, if sued for it by the borrower. The local Banks, under the New-York laws, as well as private lenders, are subject to the severer penalties of the New-York statute against usurious interest. In the present pinch for Money we are not apprised that either class of Banks have charged their dealers over 7 ℘ cent. on demand loans; but some of the National Banks have, for some time past, made their own rates in discounting paper when Money is worth more than 7 ℘ cent. in the open market. The National Banking act is by far the more sensible of the two on this subject, as it is an improvement on most other points, except the arbitrary limit on the aggregate circulation of $300,000,000, in place of the elastic principle of the New-York Free Banking law, which left the extent of circulation, based upon the pledge of public stocks with a large margin, to be regulated by the wants of the country and the profits on circulation to the Bankers. And the only currency measure likely to be adopted at the present session of Congress, as we are at present advised, is the relaxation of this limit. The difference of opinion on the subject is one of time only. All admit that on the return of the Treasury and the Banks to Specie payments, the National Bank circulation should be made flexible and entirely free, as under the New-York system, after which the National act, in most other respects, was framed. On the other hand, Secretary CHASE, in originating the act, deemed it prudent to limit the maximum Circulation, redeemable in Greenbacks, in place of Gold, to $300,000,000. The success of the system since 1863, and the fact that the limit of Greenback Legal tenders is now fixed at about the point, $350,000,000, that this popular and convenient substitute for Gold could be used as a basis of Banking and for Custom-house and other Treasury purposes, even if Gold were again the standard of business, has wrought a change of public opinion as to the wisdom or necessity for limiting the National Bank Circulation based upon the Gold-bearing Public Funds at 10 or 15 ℘ cent. below their par value.

After 3 o'clock it was quite evident that the Brokers had made up their accounts earlier, if not with less difficulty than yesterday. This was especially so with the Brokers in the Public Funds. In this connection we may state, in justice to Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., who were yesterday supposed to have contributed to the decline in the Funds, that they assure us they were large lenders of Money, and to accommodate their neighbors even anticipated at a late hour the remittances which they were advised by telegraph would reach them from the neighboring cities before the Bank Clearances of this morning. The Treasury Office charged off $4,500,000 of its balances to-day. What portion of this large sum will immediately help the Bank movement here, we are not advised, but the impression prevails this Afternoon that the Assistant Treasurer, who has discretionary authority on the subject, will in a day or two reduce his Greenback balances to the relief of the Money market by the purchase of 7.30 ℘ cents, or in some other efficient way.

The sales of Gold, which left off at 139 last night, were at 138⅞@138⅝@138⅞@138⅝@139 and subsequently at 139⅛@139⅛ ℘ cent. again. The Brokers in the Railway Stocks are supposed to have borrowed Gold of the Banks yesterday and to-day and sold it for Currency at their own risk. This fact and the high rate of interest for carrying Gold caused a lower price than a more regular state of the Money market might have authorized.

The Foreign Exchanges were easier than yesterday, owing to the disposition of some of the leading Bankers to draw on London, where interest continues at about 2 ℘ cent., for the purpose of using the Money here at from 7 to 10 ℘ cent. Large sales of 60-day Bills were made at 109⅝ ℘ cent.

The Railway market opened under an anxious pressure to sell New-York Central, Erie, and some of the Western Stocks for Cash, and the bearish feeling against Erie and what are known as the Vanderbilt Roads was encouraged by sensational rumors that certain prominent Brokers in this interest were or would be, before the day was out, in trouble. By far, the heaviest drive was made at New-York Central, as may be seen by reference to the early Board sales, between 117½ and 118 per cent. Before the 10 A. M. Open Board, Erie was sold down in the Long Room to 66 per cent., but the demand at and after this Board proved too strong for the sellers at low figures, and the subsequent purchases carried up the price to 67@68@69@69½ per cent., and Central also recovered to 119@120@120⅝ per cent. Hudson River sold down to 134, and recovered to 136 per cent. The fluctuations in the Western Roads were from 1 to 2 per cent., ultimately closing better than last night. The Miscellaneous Shares stood the pressure for money quite steadily, and Tennessee Bonds rose to 66 per cent.

AAfter the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Gold Room steady. The Public Funds higher. The Railway market firm with liberal differences paid and bid for short buyers' options, so as to carry contracts over the squeeze for money:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s..........	100¾	101	Missouri..........	88¼	88
U. S. 5-20s, 1862..	110⅝	110⅝	Northwest..........	62¼	62¾
U. S. Con. 5-20s..	107¼	107	N. West Pref..........	72⅝	73½
N. Y. Central..........	120⅝	120⅛	Rock Island..........	93	93⅞
Erie..........	67⅝	69⅛	Fort Wayne..........	100⅝	101½
Hudson..........	135⅝	136	W. U. Telegraph..	33⅝	33⅞
Reading..........	92⅝	92½	M'chants' Union	34	34½
Mich. Southern..	87⅞	89	St. Paul Pref..........	67	68
Ohio and Miss..	29⅝	29⅞	St. Paul Com..........	51⅛	52⅛
Pittsburgh..........	89½	93	Pacific Mail..........	109⅝	109⅞
Toledo..........	103	104⅛	American Gold..	139	139⅛
Tenn. 6s, new..........	65	66	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

In regard to the Erie litigation nothing of a decided nature transpired before the Courts to-day. The recusant Treasurer and Executive Committee, who have defied the New-York Courts, are still "entrenched" at Jersey City, though their efforts to break down VANDERBILT and his friends on the Stock Exchange, are constantly felt if not seen through their partners and other confederates—among the latter are now reckoned the KEEP-LOCKWOOD interest, by way of retaliation for being driven by VANDERBILT out of the New-York Central last year—in Wall-street. But no impression was made upon Erie Stock to-day, and none of the VANDERBILT Brokers stopped payment; so the main war of the Stock Exchange is now upon New-York Central, and it is not yet seen how this is to bring early relief to the Erie refugees over the River. It is said this afternoon that they have ordered their trains to run on cheap fares to Buffalo, and it may be cheap and losing freights to and from the West, but these desperate measures to destroy the value of the Road will only contribute to, as they should hasten, their removal from the trust which they have otherwise so wickedly abused, whenever the Courts and the Legislature are brought to a decision on the full bearing of the actions and petitions for relief instituted by the Stockholders.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1868..........	108	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	106⅞
6 ℘ ct. reg., 1881..........	110⅞	5-20 coup. '67..........	107⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881..........	110⅞	Oregon W. L. ½ y. '81..	108
5-20 reg., 1862..........	106⅞	10-40 reg..........	100⅝
5-20 coup., small, 1862	109⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874..	101
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110⅛	7 3-10 2d series..........	105⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108	7 3-10 3d series..........	105⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s..........	108	Michigan 8 ℘ c., 1873....	93¾
N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870....	101¾	Michigan 7 ℘ c. W. L..	101
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872-'73.	101	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. ex-c.	67
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881..........	102¾	Tennessee new bds....	66
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886..........	102	Virginia 6s., ex-c..........	52
Illinois C. bonds 1860...	100	Virginia 6s., n. b..........	50
Illinois reg., 1860..........	100	Georgia 6s..........	71
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860..	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds.	86
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862..	100	North Carolina 6s, x.c.	63¾
Illinois c. 6s, '79 aft. 1865.	100	North Car. 6s, n. b....	63
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870.	100	Missouri 6s..........	87
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877.	100	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is....	88¼
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879.	100	California 7s..........	133¼
Illinois war loan..........	100	Connecticut 6s..........	100
Indiana 5 ℘ c. W. L..	93⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York..........	135	Metropolitan..........	136
Manhattan..........	140	Market..........	115
Merchants..........	117	Nassau..........	106
America..........	137	Corn Exchange..........	120
Mechanics'..........	122	Continental..........	102¾
Phenix..........	105	St. Nicholas..........	107
Fulton..........	157	Marine..........	145
National..........	111	Commonwealth..........	108
Merchants' Exch'ge..	107	Impt'rs. & Traders'..	120
State of New-York...	113	Park..........	145
Commerce..........	117	Manuf's & Merchants.	103
Ocean..........	102	Central National....	105
American Exchange.	118	Fourth National....	104½
Bank of the Repub..	114	Ninth National..........	104
Bank of N. America.	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883..........	94¼	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es..........	91	Gt. Western 2d M. '93..	76
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n..........	91	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90..	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876..........	103¼	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M..	71
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76..	118	Mil. & P. duC. 1st M..	98
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1870...	103	Gal. & Chi. extended..	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880...	92	Chi & R I 1st M..........	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888...	92	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is....	94¼
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85.	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F..........	102
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	113	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M..	100¾
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M..	113	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M...	102
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68.	98	Morris & Essex 1st M..	97¾
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	101½	Morris & Essex 2d M..	86
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	87	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870....	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch.. 3d M.	91
Alton & T. H. 1st M...	94	Chi. & Alton S. F..........	98
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	86	Chi. & Alton S. F. in...	95½
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st M....	91
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv...	87¼	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M..	86
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	87½	Peninsula R. R. bonds..	82
Lack. & West'n. bds....	96	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M....	82½
Del. L. & W 1st M..........	98	Mar. & Cin. 1st M..........	92
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex..	91	Chic. & Mil. 1st M..........	87
Tol & W. 2d M..........	82	Joliet & Chi. 1st M....	104
Tol. & W. Equip. bds..	70	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	85¾
Gt. Western 1st M. '68..	100½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s..........	96

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,175,540; total payments, $6,766,934 69; balance, $101,229,577 89. The receipts include for Customs, $325,000; for Gold Notes, $71,000.

The earnings of the Northwestern Railroad for the second week in March were:

1868..........	$189,816
1867..........	167,140
Increase..........	$22,676

The Money Pressure.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am surprised to find that to-day money has have loaned as high as 7 ℘ cent., in gold, with an additional commission of ¼ ℘ cent.

At the present time there are outstanding, $26,000,000 of the 3 ℘ cent. certificates payable at the United States Treasury on demand, with the accrued interest; also, about $1,000,000 of the old Clearing-house certificates, redeemable in legal-tender notes, on demand—and have not drawn interest since Sept. 15, 1867.

Why do not the banks of the City of New-York present some of these certificates and receive the money for them, and at once relieve the market?

The compound notes of May 15, 1868, can be bought at the brokers, so that there will be no loss upon them; and they can convert them into the 3 ℘ cent. certificates, and make the interest from the present time to the 15th of May. At all events, the 3 ℘ cents can be bought on the 15th of May to the 1st of June for ¼ ℘ cent. premium. H.

Our correspondent overlooks the fact that the Banks already count the new 3 ℘ cent. Certificates and the old Clearing-house Certificates as part of their Legal-tender basis. To change either for Greenback Notes would not help their position. The more effectual source of relief would be for the Secretary of the Treasury to do now what the law directed him to do before the New-Year, put out the whole of the $50,000,000 new 3 ℘ cent. Certificates—of which $24,000,000 are lying idle, at his control—as Legal Tender, investing the proceeds in 7.30 ℘ cents., or some of the cheapest of the United States 5-20s.—TIMES.

Pacific Mail Company and its Opposition.

It will be seen by the annexed correspondence that Mr. WEBB has no intention of withdrawing his steamers from the California line *via* Panama, and that the public will have further express facilities for fast freight and small packages:

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION CO., NO. 68 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 14, 1868.

William H. Webb, Esq., President Opposition Line to California:

DEAR SIR—The Directors of the "International Express and Transportation Co.," having decided to run their express between New-York and California, desire to ascertain from you, as President of the Opposition Line, whether, in case we arrange to ship exclusively by your line, it will be run *regularly* and *permanently*, under all circumstances.

Your early reply will much oblige.

Very respectfully yours,
THOS. F. WELLS,
President I. E. & T. Co.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO., No. 54 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 14, 1868.

Thos. F. Wells, Esq., President I. E. & T. Co.:

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of yours of this date, and in reply to your inquiry say, that the steamers of this Company will be run *regularly* and *permanently* between New-York and San Francisco *via* Panama.

W. H. WEBB, President.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Allen and Stanton sts., s. w. corner, 25x65..........	$13,500
Chrystie-st., 249.3 feet s. of Houston-st. 75x49.9½x22.11½x2 inches by 24x8¾ inches by 28.0½x49.6¾..	50,000
Elm-st., No. 190, 21.3x100..........	14,500
McDougal-st., w. s., 103 feet n. of Amity-st., 24x88.9	16,000
McDougal-st., e. s., No. 50, 25x100..........	12,000
Orchard-st., w. s., No. 183, 25x87.6..........	25,500
Pine-st., No. 81, 40x30.9¾ ; Water-st., No. 128, 1-12th part, 23.2x69.8¾..........	$5,500
Stanton-st., s. s., Nos. 161 and 163, 33 2½x100..........	11,250
Varick-st., No. 62, 25x100..........	21,000
Varick-st., No. 153 (share)..........	300
30th-st., n. s., 129 10 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x98.9..	35,000
39th-st., n. s., 575 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9..........	9,000
44th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5..........	3,400
47th-st., s. s., 73 ft. w. of 2d-av., 27x75.5..........	19,600
55th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.4½..........	5,000
50th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.4½..........	5,000
51st-st., n. s. 300 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5..........	4,800
52d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5..........	3,400
57th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5 (referee's sale)..........	4,500
57th-st., n. s., 190 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5 (referee's sale)..........	3,900
57th-st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5 (referee's sale)..........	3,900
57th-st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5 (referee's sale)..........	4,500
58th-st., s. s., 181.5¾ ft. w. of Av.-A, 40x100.4..........	10,500
74th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d, 75x102.2..........	2,400
86th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.8½..........	10,000
88th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.8..........	3,100
123d-st., s. s., 6th house e. of 3d-av., (contract)..........	9,800
92d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100..........	3,000
143d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 7th-av., 125x100.10..........	10,750
Av.-A, w. s., 41.11 ft. n. of 118th-st., 20x83..........	13,000
Av.-A and 71st-st., n. w. cor., rear lot, 25x25..........	500
Lexington-av. and 32d-st., s. w. cor., 23.8½x80..........	7,500
2d-av., w. s., 51.1 ft. s. of 74th-st., 51.1x100 ; 2d-av., e. s., 102.2 ft. s. of 74th-st., 51.1x100..........	nom.
5th-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 45th-st., 25x100..........	30,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 265, 7¼ years, per year..........	$20,000
Broadway, No. 647, store and basement, 5 years, per year..........	8,600
Broadway, No. 751, 5 years, per year..........	9,500
Carmine-st., Nos. 32 and 32½, 5 years, per year..........	1,000
Greenwich-st., No. 526 and stable in rear, 3 years, per year..........	1,900
John-st., No. 54, 5 years, per year..........	1,800
5th-st., No. 108, 8 years, per year..........	1,100
18th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x92, 7 years, per year..........	455
4th-av. and 129th-st., store No. 4, in National Hall, 1 year..........	450
3d-av., w. s., 2 lots, 51.2 ft. n. of 73d-st., 51.3x100, 3 years, per year..........	800

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Buffalo-av., 25x127.9½.	$75
Baltic-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Buffalo-av., 50x127.9½.	65
"D."-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100..........	800
Degraw-st., s. s., 88 ft. w. of Henry-st., 22x100..........	6,500
Eagle-st., n. s., 560 ft. w. of Union-av., 50x100..........	2,000
Leonard-st., e. s., 36.8 ft. s. of Power-st., 18.4x50..........	1,000
Livingston-st., s. s., 199.6 ft. e. of Smith-st., 56x6 in. x44x20x100x20.6..........	15,500
Noble-st. and Union-av., s. w. cor., 54.6x70.4¾x72.2 x52.7¾..........	5,500
Orchard-st., e. s., 350 ft. n. of Nassau-av., 50x100..........	1,600
Pacific-st., n. s., 87 ft. w. of Albany-av., 63x100..........	1,785
Sackett-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8t-av., 5x100..........	500
Walworth-st., w. s., 310 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20x100..........	3,500
1st-place, s. s., 26.6 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 22x133.5¾..	nom.
3d-place, s. s., 83.4 ft. w. of Court-st., 20.1x133.5¾..	10,000
South 3d-st., 128.6 ft. e. of 4th-st., 25x75..........	1,600
11th-st., n. s., 62.10 ft. w. of 8th-av., 55.2¼x25x55.4¾x25 ; 12th-st., n. s., 63.1 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x200..........	2,700
Flatbush-av., e. s., 146.1 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 20x85.6..........	8,550
Flushing-av., n. s., 333.8 ft. e. of Broadway, 20x60.9¾x20.9x68.6¾..........	1,000
Graham-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Ainslie-st., 25x75..........	3,575
Graham-av., w. s., 70 ft. n. of Ainslie-st., 19x75..........	3,500
Park-av., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100..........	500
Union-av., 50 ft. n. of Box-st., 25x100..........	1,200
South 5th-st. and 8th-st., n. w. corner, 20x90..........	5,000

Leases Recorded.

Calyer-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Washington-st., house and 3 lots, 75x25, 2 years, per year..........	$800
Smith-st. and Meeker-av., n. w. corner, store, &c., 3 years, per year..........	240

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Bay-st., lots Nos. 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, block 140.. ; Morgan-st., lots 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, block 140..	$19,500
Grand-st., lots Nos. 78, 179, 180, Mann's map..........	1,000
Bright-st., lot No. 163, Mann's map..........	
2d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 25x100..........	1,350

Hoboken.

Marshall-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Paterson-av., 25x75.	$1,550

Hudson City.

Lot No. 29, block 2, Hudson Grove, 25x100..........	$450
Franklin-st., lots Nos. 239 and 24, 25x100..........	1,000
Washington and Franklin sts., n. w. cor., 25x150..........	1,250

Bergen.

Palisade-av., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Church-st., 25x108.3	$500
Washington-av., n. s., 10.2 ft. e. of lot 60, Gould's map, 20x137..........	2,600

Union.

Bergen Line road, e. s., lot No. 296, block 18, 25x100	$175
Union-place, s. s., lot No. 8, block No. 2, 30x75..........	2,600

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 18, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls..........	5	Barley, bushels..........	298
Flour, bbls..........	2,577	Malt, bushels..........	1,240
Flour, bags..........		Peas, bushels..........	
Cornmeal, bbls..........		Pork, bbls..........	15
Cornmeal, bags..........	1,738	Cut Meats, pkgs..........	422
Wheat, bushels..........	88	Lard, pkgs..........	582
Corn, bushels..........	8,775	Beef, tcs. and bbls..	40
Rye, bushels..........	150	Whisky, bbls..........	20
Oats, bushels..........	260	Petroleum, bbls..........	2,166

ASHES—Have been in moderate request at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been held firmly, but has been without special activity. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 13c.@18½c., free, and 8½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ℘ lb. Stock, 96,121 pkgs., including 77,339 bags Rio and Santos.

COTTON—Has been in more request to-day, at a shade firmer, though not quotably higher prices. Shippers and speculators have been the principal buyers. The aggregate sales since our last have been 3,585 bales, including 490 bales to spinners, 1,260 bales to shippers, 1,435 bales to speculators, and 400 bales in transit.

Closing prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb..........	22	22¼	22½@22¾
Good Ordinary..........	22¾	23	23¼@23½
Low Middling..........	23¾	24	24¼@24½
Middling..........	25	25¼	25¾@26
Good Middling..........	26	26¼	26½@26¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts thus far this week..........	7,618
Receipts last week..........	29,117
Receipts preceding week..........	27,546
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868..........	248,396
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867..........	473,908
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868..........	679,670
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867..........	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867..........	657,439
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866..........	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868..........	119,969
Exports since Sept. 1..........	265,250
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868..........	438,117
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867..........	472,595
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867..........	381,092
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866..........	495,301
Estimated stock on hand here..........	61,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866..........	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867.	1,756,000
Receipts same time 1866-7..........	1,465,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867..........	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year..........	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates..........	1,148,000
Exports same time 1866-7..........	851,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867..........	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year..........	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867..........	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates..........	350,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867..........	598,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather more freely offered, and has been generally quoted a shade easier, though choice lots of Spring Wheat extras, which have been in comparatively light supply, have been held quite confidently. The demand has been moderate for all purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 90@$9 40; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $9 90@$10 35; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 35@$11 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 90@$10 40, ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western..........	$8 90@$9 40
Extra State..........	9 90@11 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 70@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands..	9 90@10 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..........	10 50@14 50
Extra Genesee..........	11 20@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri..........	11 25@15 50

Southern Flour has been in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 580 bbls., at $9 20@$11 for common to fair, and $11@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour continues quiet at declining prices; sales were reported of 1,200 sacks at $12 65@$14 35 for extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $7 65@$9 60 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in very good request at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 75@$5 90 for Western, $6 for City, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 1,350 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is quiet and depressed at $4@$4 30 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and tending downward. Sales have been confined to 18,500 bushels, including No. 1 Spring at $2 45 for a full load, and $2 50 for a small lot, in store; No. 2 Spring at $2 40 for a small lot in store; Amber State at $2 85; Amber Pennsylvania at $2 72; and White California at $3 20 ℘ bushel. Corn has been inactive and unsettled to-day. Prime parcels have been scarce and held firmly, while inferior and common lots have been pressed for sale and depressed in price; sales have been reported of 47,500 bushels at $1 20@$1 26, chiefly at $1 23@$1 24½ for New Mixed Western; $1 26 for Old do., in store; $1 26@$1 29½ for New Yellow Jersey and Southern; $1 16@$1 25 for New Straw-colored and White Southern, $1 26 for Yellow Western; and $1 20 for kiln-dried new Mixed Western, ℘ bushel. Rye has been quiet; small lots sold at $1 80@$1 85 ℘ bushel. Barley has been in demand and firm; sales 3,700 bushels at $2 25 for State and Western, ℘ bushel. Oats have been in moderate request at about previous prices; sales have been reported of 45,000 bushels Western at 83½c.@84c., in store, ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in demand and steady at $1 05@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 50 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at 95c.@$1 20 for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Rule very quiet and heavy, including American at 15c.@60c. for new; older growths, 5c.@30c., and Foreign at 25c.@55c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@30c.; old Olds, 5c.@20c. Foreign—Canadians, 25c.@55c.; Bavarians, 30c.@45c.; Belgians, 25c.@35c. ℘ lb.

METALS—Have been less sought after at essentially unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand at drooping prices, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; Cuba at 37c.@53c.; New-Orleans, 77½c.@90c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 64c.@65c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 10@$7 75 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet and less buoyant generally, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 25; Lard Oil at $1 15@$1 40; Red Oil at 62½c.@77½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 20@$1 23; Olive, $2 40@$2 50 ℘ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been dull but steady at $48@$56 ℘ ton.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate demand, at 12¾c.@13¼c. for Crude in bulk; 17¾c.@18¼c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 40c.@41c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active at variable prices, closing more firmly. The inquiry has been mainly for New Mess, on speculative account. Sales have been made of 4,350 bbls., in lots, at $24 37@$24 62½, closing at $24 50, cash, for New Western Mess; $23 37@$23 50, for Old Mess; $23 25 for Thin Mess; $22 25@$22 50, for Western Prime Mess; $23@$23 25 for City do. do.; $20@$20 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,250 bbls. New Mess, May delivery, seller's options, chiefly at $24 90 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in fair supply and limited request at drooping prices. Sales, 200 pkgs. at 14½c.@15½c. for Hams, and 10½c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon continues in moderate demand, at steady rates; sales have been reported since our last of 225 boxes at 12c. for Cumberlands; 12⅞c.@12½c. for Long Rib; 13c. for Short Rib; 13½c. for Long Clear, and 14c. for Short Clear. Lard has been more active and firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 1,850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14½c.@16c. for very inferior to prime, ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs continue very dull at 11½c.@12½c. for City and 11c.@11½c. for Country, ℘ lb. Beef has been in fair demand at $14@$20 for Plain Mess; $19@$23 50 for Extra do., and $9@$13 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 870 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including Prime Mess at $33@$37, and India Mess at $38@$40 ℘ tierce; sales since our last, 160 tcs. Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at from $36@$40 for poor to very choice; sales 400 bbls. Butter continues in request at 48c.@58c. for poor to prime, and 60c.@62½c. for fancy State, and 33c.@50c. for inferior to choice Canada and Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is salable and steady at 9c.@16½c., ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER. Per pound.

Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins..........	.55 @58
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins..........	.53 @55
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins..........	.50 @52
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs..........	.50 @52
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins..........	.48 @50
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs..........	.48 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra..	.56 @60
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good..	.52 @55
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs..........	.48 @50
Canada..........	.33 @40
Canada Extra..........	.40 @43

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb..........	.16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb..........	.15 @16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb..	.13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb..	.15 @16
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb..........	.13 @14
Farm Dairies, common, ℘ lb..........	.10 @12
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb..........	.9 @10

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 682 hhds., Cuba, &c., at from 10⅝c.@13⅝c. and 470 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@13½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at from 14½c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 146,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅝c.@12c., chiefly at 12c.; 84,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c., chiefly at 15c.; 81,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 3,100 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d., by sail, and 5-16d. by steamer, ℘ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For London, 400 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℘ bbl.; a cargo of Resin at 2s. 6d. ℘ 280 lbs., and another of Logwood at 25s. ℘ ton. Market dull and heavy.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as seamstress and to assist with chamber work; or to attend an invalid lady; is a particular, neat needle-worker and washer and ironer of ladies' fine clothes; would be found willing and obliging; prefers living in the country; no objection to any part; or to travel with a lady. Can be seen for four days at No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given to a private family. Call at No. 24 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young girls: one as waitress or as chambermaid, and the other as chambermaid and plain sewer; if possible, would like to live together; with good City reference. Call at No. 155 6th-av., between the hours of 10 and 2.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS A situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, neat and tidy in her habits; or would do the chamberwork and waiting; she is fully capable of taking any capacity in a private house; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 9 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant widow woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk; has no objection to go in the country, or travel for the Summer months; good reference. Call at No. 390 (new number) (395 old number) Madison-st., Room No. 13, for two days.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS nursery governess, housekeeper or companion; can teach English, French and music; understands all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; willing to make herself useful; the highest references given. Address HEYWOOD, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation to do cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a first-rate baker; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 345 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation to wait on an invalid lady or elderly person, or young child; understands family sewing, or housekeeping if required; good City references from her last place, where she has been for 13 years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 199 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook and baker; is willing to do plain washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY WOman as good cook, washer and ironer in all its branches; is a good baker of bread; the best of City references. Call at No. 527 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 245 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and can make excellent bread; understands the care of milk and butter; country preferred; good reference can be given. Call at 10 Prince-st., near Bowery, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman who thoroughly understands her business as child's nurse; is a good seamstress; has City reference; would go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 218 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, gentlemen's and family washing, at her own house; is a good laundress and understands fluting. Call on or address, this week, Mrs. Mc., No. 532 East 14th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, game and soup, and making butter. City references. Call for two days at No. 149 East 38th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; is a good laundress; can do fluting; would go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 142 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN A SITUAtion to do general housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork; will go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook in a private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 63 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 147 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chamber and waiting maid; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; best City references. Call for two days at No. 308 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SERVANT, with eighteen months City reference, a situation to cook, wash and iron; has just left her place; wages $12; Apply in office, No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS a situation; will assist in the chamberwork; can flute, &c.; unexceptionable references. Apply in office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 46 West 30th-st.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and laundress, or do housework. Apply at 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation to wait on a lady and a grown child; would be willing to travel; first-class reference. Apply at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A COOK BY A respectable woman; understands French and English cooking; good City reference. Address or call at No. 307 West 35th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, BY AN ENGlish Protestant first-class waitress, a situation; no objection to do chamberwork. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as nurse and do plain sewing; neat in habits and trustworthy in every respect; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 98 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 244 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman a situation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 406 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as first-class laundress; can do up ladies' muslin and laces, also muslin, in first style; best of City reference. Call at No. 227 East 29th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can cut and fit all kinds of family sewing; best of reference for five years. Apply at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 225 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 62½ West Washington-place for two days.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO GET A GOOD situation in a private family for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at No. 116 West 21st-st., between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman, who understands French and English cooking; also, all kinds of fine pastry and creams; good references. Address No. 261 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; satisfactory City reference. Can be seen at No. 325 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A GIRL A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 172 East 34th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can be well recommended; would go to the country. Apply at No. 160 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; clean and smart and willing to learn; never lived out. Call for two days at No. 274 1st-av., entrance on 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook, washer and ironer. Apply for two days at No. 134 West 25th-st. Private family preferred; the best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; has best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 218 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 347 East 17th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as waitress in a small private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 120 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do light chamberwork and sewing; is a Protestant. Call at No. 10 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-rate laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. No. 111 West 15th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. No. 95 West 29th-st., Room No. 14.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, a situation as a good cook and to wash and iron in the City or country. To be seen till suited at 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook in a private family; can give best City reference. Call at No. 72 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can assist dressmaker. No. 204 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 248 East 2d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can do many kinds of fancy work; no objection to the country for the Summer; can come well recommended. Apply at No. 646 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble middle-aged woman as nurse; is very competent to bring up a baby from its birth; or is willing to attend to one or more children and assist in light housework; has the best City reference for the last nine years. Can be seen at No. 7 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls in a private family; one as excellent cook; would assist with the washing if required; the other as waitress and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 252 West 32d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family; a good cook and baker, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 233 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., New-York.

WANTED—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant woman, a situation as good cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastries, and baking of every sort; will assist in washing if required, in City or country; good reference. Call at No. 284 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; has the best City references. Call No. 220 West 27th-st., first floor, room No. 4. Has no objection to go with a family a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress and to take care of grown children; no objection to do light chamberwork; can do all kinds of embroideries; best City references. Call at No. 41 East 23d-st., near the Academy of Design.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman; is a very good cook, an excellent bread and biscuit maker; has no objection to the country; has good City references. Call at No. 344 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman in a private family as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; has first-class City reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 207 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, all kinds of game, boning and larding, and all kinds of desserts; best of City references from last place. Call for two days at No. 85 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN UNDERstanding dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing, to go out by the day or week; can operate; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 639 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as chambermaid; understands waiting or would assist in the care of children; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 246 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 104 West 28th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of well-recommended lady's maids, seamstresses, nurses, cooks of all kinds, chambermaids and waitresses; also young girls for housework. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed from England, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 229 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced first class cook in a private family, going in the country; good references. Apply at No. 201 7th-av., near 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A THOROUGH DOMESTIC SERvant to do general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Address, with references and name, Y., Box No. 2,374 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook and assist with the washing, or as laundress; City reference. Can be seen at No. 222 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 121 West 18th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble female as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; good references given. Call at No. 237 West 27th-st. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as nurse and plain sewer; is 17 years of age, and has never lived out. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 3d-av., rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

A LADY WISHES TO BE SECRETARY to an invalid, or companion; or governess to children; would prefer employment in a family who are going abroad; the highest reference given. Address M. G. B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office, New-York.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man who fully understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class City references. Call or address T. B., No. 226 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single young man who understands the care and management of horses; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 21, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; understands the care of hot and cold graperies; can furnish the best of references, and can refer to late employer. Address P. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man; no family; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Address D. G., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouses, flowers and vegetables; would take charge of farm in connection with garden. Address A. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN A SITUATION in a private family; has six years' reference from his last employer; is a good groom and careful driver; has no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 125 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man a situation as coachman and groom; is willing to assist in the garden and make himself generally useful; good reference. Address T. D., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; would take charge of a small garden; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference can be given. Address J. D., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a respectable young man; is a good groom and driver; can milk and assist in gardening and make himself useful; is highly recommended. Address J. B. R., for two days, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as gardener, or coachman and gardener if required; understands his business perfectly well; can give the best of City and country references. Address M. N., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, Protestant, as gardener; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's farm; wife fully competent to take charge of a dairy or cooking; best reference from last place. Address W. E., Box 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS German gardener and florist; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; is also a good landscape gardener; best of reference. Address G. S., Reid's flower store, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business as a Brooklyn and City driver; no objection to the country, and will make himself obliging. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FARMER BY a respectable married man who understands the management of a farm perfectly well; good reference can be seen. Address T. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man who understands his business thoroughly; has six years' reference from his last employer; is a willing and obliging man. Address M. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; the best of references given from his last place. Address E. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a sober, steady man, who truly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; can furnish the best of reference. Address for two days J. C. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER, strictly temperate, who thoroughly understands farming in all its branches, vegetable gardening, &c., to engage with a gentleman as farmer and caretaker; best of references. Address E. W., Box 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GARDENer, who has been in this country for some time, a situation; the best of references can be given. Address H. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE MAN a situation as waiter in a private family; good City reference. Call on L. G., at corner of 22d-st. and Broadway, in the drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RELIABLE man (Scotchman) as light porter; has good education; is willing to make himself generally useful; good reference. Address G. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as first-class coachman; understands his business thoroughly; satisfactory references. Address B. M. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN English Protestant waiter man a situation in a private family, or would take charge of an invalid gentleman. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF FOUR years' business experiences, a situation in a commercial house, in which he may render himself generally useful. Address A. F. D., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN AS coachman or gardener; understands the care of greenhouses. Address C. L. HUBER, No. 15 Bowery, in the saloon.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AMERICAN, a situation as coachman and groom; would be willing to make himself useful; has the best of references. Address W. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man; has best of City reference from his last employer. Address W. G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion to work on a farm; understands the care of horses and cows. Address D. R., Box 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as first-class coachman; satisfactory references. Call or address for two days No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN ON cake, pastry and confectionery, by a first-class man. Call at No. 12 Pell-st., M. HOGAN.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man and wife; no incumbrance; former as coachman or plain gardener, latter for general housework; understands the care of milk and butter, in a small family; has most satisfactory references from last and former employers; no notes received. Call for two days at No. 122 East 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE Scotchman, a situation as coachman and groom, or as groom and to work about a gentleman's place; wages not so much an object as a good situation; short distance in the country preferred; good references given. Address W. M. K., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A competent married man with a small family; his wife is a good dairy woman; can give the best references as to honesty, capability, &c. Address FARMER, Jericho, L. I., or inquire of Walter R. T. Jones, Esq., No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, who has had long experience in the treatment of horses; is sober, willing and a careful driver; if not too much driving, would take care of a small garden; can give undoubted reference, both City and country. Address J. N., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes a situation as forewoman in a good establishment; has been in the business herself and is thoroughly experienced; no objection to leaving the City. Call or address Miss D., No. 475 6th-av., over the drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of references from his late employer; no objection to City or country. Address, for two days, A. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FARMER AND GARDENER'S situation by a practical man; thoroughly understands hothouse and cold graperies, and the laying out of gentlemen's places; married, small family. Satisfactory references by calling on S. E., No. 878 Broadway, at A. Bridgeman's.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a well-recommended Protestant married man; understands his business; good City driver; strictly temperate; will make himself useful; understands plain gardening; best City references. Address W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young single, sober, industrious man; thoroughly understands both in their various branches; is willing to make himself useful; the best of City reference furnished. Address J. O., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERIcan, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and a first-class driver; is well posted in City and vicinity; has no objection to the country; can furnish first-class references, and will refer to last employer. Address O. M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a sober, steady, single young man; understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and would be willing to take charge of a small vegetable garden; can milk; good reference from last employer. Address D. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT incumbrance, a situation as coachman and groom, who understands his business thoroughly; has good references; is obliging; no objection to the country. Address E. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or groom; can milk and make himself generally useful; has two years of the best City reference from his last place. Call at No. 32 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener; understands stock, grapery and fruits of all kinds. Any gentleman wanting such a man may address M. C. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED —Accomplished, skillful and responsible agents to canvass this City and the neighboring counties and the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland; the highest commissions will be paid. Also, wanted competent, responsible parties to contract for territorial or State agencies throughout the United States. REQUA & PRESCOTT, General Agents, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE MAN; MUST be a good groom, good driver and a good vegetable gardener, to have entire care of two horses and a small garden; must be sober and industrious, clean and tidy; none others need apply. Call at No. 214 Washington-st.

SOMETHING TO DO.—YOUNG MEN AND others, may find it pleasant and profitable to sell our new and popular books. Liberal discount given by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM; the wife must be a good cook, washer and ironer; German preferred. Address F. W., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GERMAN GARDENER (SINGLE) who has had experience in market-gardening, and thoroughly understands the business. For an interview, address Box No. 2,520 Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER TO GO TO THE State of Iowa; best recommendations required. Apply at No. 3 Tryon-row, Room No. 7, between 10 and 12 o'clock M.

A FEW MORE CANVASSERS OF ADdress and energy wanted for the POLITICAL MANUAL. Apply to J. VAN RANST, Manhattan Hotel, Murray-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—AN HONEST AND ACTIVE BOY, who lives with his parents, about 16 years old, to solicit orders for staple dry goods. Address E. J., Station A, Spring-st.

FARMER WANTED—ONE WHO CAN COME well recommended as a practical farmer, to take a farm of about sixty acres on shares, near Belleville, N. J. Apply to J. W. ELLIOT, No. 11 Abingdon-square.

WANTED—AS NURSE, A YOUNG GIRL EXperienced in the care of a baby; City references desired. Apply from 11 to 12 o'clock this morning, at No. 19 West 35th-st.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH JOBBING HOUSE, A boy to learn the business who resides with his parents; salary first year, $125. Address Box No. 4,804.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, WITH good references, to attend a confectionery. Apply at No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY IN the City a cook; also a laundress and nurse and seamstress; good wages. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

VEGETABLE GARDENER WANTED—A working gardener; single man. Apply at No. 400 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT chambermaid and waitress. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 133 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE CAKE BAKER. Apply to JOHN S. DAVIDSON, No. 98 Broad-st., New-York.

WANTED—A VERY GOOD WAITRESS; CITY references. Apply between 9 and 12 M. at No. 31 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID and waitress. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock at No. 123 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND FARMER; a single man. Address, stating qualifications and wages wanted, Box No. 780 New-York Post-office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE BONNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE desire cet place dans une famille privee; bonne recomendation. S'adresser No. 935 Broadway, Magasin Broderie.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—HYDE'S CELEBRATED HANDwagons for merchants, stationers, grocers and bakers; have four wheels and springs; are neatly made, convenient and light. For sale at CALVIN WITTY'S carriage depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT BARGAINS.—NOW ON hand, several new carriages on consignment, which must be sold; several second-hand ones, all styles, at great bargains. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, with carriage and harness, property of a gentleman leaving for Europe. Apply at BRADLEY'S stable, No. 8 and 10 East 31st-st., from 8 to 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS.

CORN BROOMS AND BRUSHES, RATAN AND WHALEBONE FLUE BRUSHES, PATENT RATAN BROOMS, &c., &c., &c. ALSO BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. JEWELERS', SILVERSMITHS', MACHINE, LATHE, FOUNDRY, AND ALL KINDS OF FACTORY BRUSHES A SPECIALTY.

E. J. RICHMOND,
MANUFACTURER,
NOS. 506 AND 508 PEARL,
FOUR DOORS FROM CENTRE-ST.

N. B.—ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

FURNITURE ON STORAGE.

NOTICE.—The owner of the premises under the Park Theatre being about to make immediate and extensive alterations and repairs, it is requested of all parties having furniture, &c., stored therein to make arrangements forthwith for the removal of the same. J. HEGEMAN & CO., corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1868.

ADVERTISEMENT.—AN ARMY MEDICAL Board, to consist of Surgeon J. B. Brown, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.; Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.; Surgeon John Moore, Brevet Col., U. S. A.; and Assistant-Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A., will meet in New-York City, on the 1st of May next, for the examination of Assistant-Surgeons U. S. Army, for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.

Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, physically sound, and graduates of a regular medical college.

Applications for permission to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army during the late war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and date and place of service, and testimonials from officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

The number of vacancies now existing in the Medical Corps of the Army is thirty-nine.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A.

NOTICE.—THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN Canal will be opened for navigation on MONDAY, the 23d inst. The water will be kept six inches below the usual full head until April 1.

JOHN G. STEVENS, Engineer and Superintendent.

TRENTON, March 16, 1868.

A.—BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and eye-glasses preserve the sight. Optical Institute, No. 1 132 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
PET OF THE PETTICOATS and FAMILY JARS. Miss Lotta as Paul and Liddy Lanigan.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO. Characters by Mme. La Grange, Miss McCulloch, Herr Herrmans, Sigs. Brignoli, Lorini, Nicolao and Miss Teresa Wood.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. George Holland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Duchess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rizl, Mlle. Schell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lillie Whiting, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
LIGHT AT LAST. Characters by Miss Kate Reignolds, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Lingard, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
SAM. Characters by Messrs. S. F. Chanfrau, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., De Walden, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THREE FAST MEN, BRIAN BOROIHME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND ORATORIO, "ELIJAH." By Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Mrs. E. Reed, Mr. George Simpson, Mr. J. R. Thomas, and others.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
THE PEOPLE'S READINGS AND MUSIC. By Mrs. J. E. Garrison, Mrs. Frobisher, Prof. Ames Spencer, &c.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The whole plan for church, land, and educational reforms in Ireland, will go over to the next Parliament.

JOHNSON, the Orange secretary, recently imprisoned for taking part in an illegal procession, has been made a candidate for Parliament from Belfast.

Lieutenant JOHN D. CLARK, of the United States steamer *Canandaigua*, died at Civita Vecchia a day or two ago.

Peace envoys from Peru and Chili are hourly expected at Cadiz.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, after several communications and petitions had been presented, the bill regulating the presentation of bills to the President and the return of the same, was called up and subsequently laid aside. The special order, the bill to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax, was next taken up and a lengthy debate upon it ensued, in which Messrs. Johnson, Chandler, Terry, Nye, Conness, Morton, Fessenden, Corbett, and Morrill of Maine, participated. After the rejection of sundry amendments to it, and notably of the one to exempt the shipbuilding interest from taxation, the bill was finally passed in Committee of the Whole and was reported to the Senate. An adjournment was subsequently had.

In the House, Mr. BROOMALL moved a reconsideration of the vote referring to the Judiciary Committee the bill introduced by him on the 11th of July last, providing for impartial suffrage throughout the States. He spoke in favor of his bill, and at the close of his remarks was asked by Mr. WOODWARD if he thought Pennsylvania had a republican form of government, the blacks not being allowed to vote there. In reply he said, that in that respect the State had not, and after further discussion, he said that the remedy he proposed was to legislate out of the Constitutions of all the States such anti-republican provisions. Mr. KNOTT spoke in opposition to the bill, and was followed by Mr. WOODWARD on the same side. A long debate ensued which was participated in by Messrs. LAWRENCE, SCHENCK, STEVENS, and others. Mr. STEVENS, in the course of his remarks, said that among the inalienable rights of man is the right of universal suffrage, which no man will dare, after this generation has passed away, to dispute. We must go back now, he said, to universal and impartial suffrage as the only foundation on which the Government can stand. The Clerk then, at Mr. STEVENS' request, read a paper prepared by him discussing the questions involved in the bill, after which Mr. STEVENS offered a substitute for the bill, providing that all male citizens of the requisite age shall vote on national questions unless debarred by the commission of crime. Mr. SPALDING spoke in opposition to the bill as unconstitutional, saying that he should regard its passage at this time as the death-knell of the hopes of the Republican Party in the Presidential election. Mr. KELLY advocated the bill, and Mr. KERR opposed it. Finally Mr. BROOMALL withdrew his motion, and so the bill remains with the Committee. Mr. FARNSWORTH reported from the Committee on Reconstruction a bill to admit Alabama to representation in Congress, and said he would ask to have it considered and passed to-day. It provides that the State shall be admitted as soon as the Legislature just elected has ratified the new 14th Article of the Constitution. The report of the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, that the House should recede from all its disagreements with a single exception, was agreed to. Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to commissions paid on the sale of bonds and gold since 1862, and it was adopted.

GENERAL.

In the Canadian Parliament, yesterday, an address was moved for the correspondence regarding the abduction of ALLEN MCDONALD from Canada by United States officers, the intention being to ascertain if it were true that after the United States authorities had admitted the illegality of the proceedings the British Minister at Washington had declined to accept the release of the prisoner. In replying to the interrogatories, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD characterized the conduct of the British Minister as extraordinary and unprecedented. A bill for the extension of the Extradition Treaty was introduced; also an act having for its object the assimilation of the currency of the Dominion.

The strike of the railroad employes of the Central and Hudson River Railroads still continues, and is general along the whole line, the workmen refusing to accept the terms offered them, which were that their wages should not be reduced on the restoration of ten hours' labor.

Our New-Orleans correspondent writes, under date of March 12, that the official returns of the election in Texas have not yet been all received at headquarters, and therefore the exact result is not yet known; but the State authorities at Austin have received informal returns which indicate that the Convention is carried by about 1,000 votes.

The Republican State Convention of New-Jersey met yesterday, at Trenton, and elected delegates to the Chicago Convention. Resolutions were passed sustaining Congress, condemning the action of the State Legislature in regard to the Constitutional Amendment, and favoring Gen. GRANT for the Presidency.

The Republican State Convention of Vermont met at Rutland, yesterday, and elected delegates to the National Convention at Chicago. The Convention passed resolutions sustaining the course of Congress in regard to impeachment, and indorsing Gen. GRANT.

The Michigan Republican Convention adjourned yesterday, and after electing delegates to the National Convention, adopted a series of resolutions which included a nomination of Gen. GRANT as President and Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX as Vice-President of the United States.

The steamer *Magnolia* was destroyed yesterday, near Cincinnati, by the explosion of her boilers. About forty persons lost their lives by this disaster. Several of them were burned to death in their staterooms.

ANDREW MCGUIRE, who was implicated in the late bank robbery at Richmond, Mo., was taken from the jail at that place Tuesday night by a Vigilance Committee, and hanged.

The inhabitants of Long Island and the Isle of Haut, off the coast of Maine, have been suffering for food. They had been cut off from the main land by ice for a period of two months.

Gov. CRAWFORD, of Topeka, Kansas, is on his way to this City to sell the State bonds of Topeka, authorized by the Legislature.

The Board of Education held a stated meeting last evening, President LARAMOOR in the chair. Resolutions were passed authorizing the expenditure of $183,436 for the erection of two new school buildings—one in Ninth-street, near Avenue C, and the other in West Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The Clerk of the Board was directed to report what school premises are not furnished with sufficient means of egress. The report of the Auditing Committee showed a balance of $74,140 in the treasury.

The argument to show cause why the injunction granted by Judge GILBERT in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on the 9th inst., restraining Messrs. VANDERBILT, WORK and their party from instituting further suits against the Erie Railroad Company should not be dissolved, was heard yesterday, and Judge GILBERT decided to dissolve the injunction. Counsel for the defence claim that the injunction order had been obtained upon fraudulent representations.

Alias attachments were issued by Judge BARNARD yesterday against JAMES FISK, Jr., HENRY THOMPSON, JOHN S. ELDRIDGE and JAY GOULD, directors of the Erie Railway Company. They were all made returnable at 10 A. M. on Monday next. Mr. J. BANCROFT DAVIS appeared voluntarily, and was discharged upon giving bail for his appearance in the sum of $100.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, eight prisoners were tried for various offences, principally grand larceny, all of whom were adjudged guilty. Two of the number were sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, one to State Prison for two years, and one for three years, and three to the House of Refuge. One prisoner was remanded for sentence until Friday next.

At the Police trials yesterday an officer named FORSARI was dismissed from the force, being found guilty of entering a store at night which the owner had neglected to secure, and instead of protecting the property, having taken from the place a bottle of champagne which he afterwards drank with the porter of the Stevens House.

The argument in the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad case was continued yesterday before Judge CARDOZO. Mr. BURRILL concluded his remarks and was followed by Mr. D. DUDLEY FIELD. Mr. FULLERTON will commence the argument in behalf of the Company on Friday next.

Yesterday, the investigation of the management of the Brooklyn ferries by the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation was continued at the Metropolitan Hotel. The witnesses examined included directors and managers of the Union and the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Companies.

The West Shore Hudson River Railroad from Jersey City to Athens is shortly to be commenced. Twelve miles of the road are already under contract, and it is expected that the route will be opened to Newburg within the year.

The libel suit of ROSTINE PARKER, a conductor on the New-Jersey Railroad *vs.* The *Nation*, terminated yesterday in a verdict for the defendant, the jury being out less than five minutes.

Cotton attracted more attention yesterday and closed firmly. Breadstuffs were in very moderate request at drooping prices. Provisions were more freely dealt in. Pork and Lard closed rather stronger. Groceries were quiet. Freights dull and heavy, with 515 vessels of all classes in port.

The Alabama Election.

The *Tribune* has been insisting, with its customary vehemence and emphasis, on the immediate passage of Mr. STEVENS' bill declaring the new Constitution of Alabama to have been *adopted*, in spite of its recent rejection by the popular vote. It is rather unfortunate for the *Tribune's* case that Mr. STEVENS himself abandons the bill. On Tuesday we find the following record of his action upon it:

"Mr. STEVENS (Rep.) of Penn., sitting at the Clerk's desk, said: Mr. Speaker, after full examination of the returns from Alabama *I am satisfied that to force a vote on this bill and admit the State against our own law, while there is a deficiency of twenty odd thousand against it, would not be doing such justice in legislation as would be expected by the people.* That being the case I move that the bill be recommitted. The motion was adopted."

This is precisely the view we have taken of the case from the beginning. The election was held in strict accordance with the law of Congress. The verdict, according to the terms of that law, was against the Constitution. And yet it was deliberately proposed that Congress should *reverse* the verdict and declare the Constitution to have been adopted! We are not at all surprised that Mr. STEVENS himself, upon reflection, should have come to the conclusion that such an act would be unjust and unwise. Nor are we any the more surprised that the *Tribune* should deem it perfectly proper, politic, and absolutely necessary to the public welfare. Philosophers and patriots *will* differ very often in opinion.

Congress must do something about the Southern States, and about Alabama in particular. The Congressional Reconstruction laws of last year have thus far broken down. The only Constitution yet framed and submitted to the people under them, has been rejected by the popular vote. Even universal suffrage to the blacks, with a large disfranchisement of the whites, failed to carry it through. The requirement that a majority of the voters in the State should vote on the question, one way or the other, seems in itself to be eminently just and proper, for a minority of the people—especially so small a minority as *one-fourth*—ought not to control the legislation and destiny of the State. But the peculiar circumstances of the case rendered the provision unfortunate. It aided essentially and unduly the opponents of the Constitution. Congress will probably, therefore, alter the law in that respect, and will provide that a *majority of those voting* shall decide the question. The principle is not unjust, and its adoption will not be unwise, and we presume it will be applied to all the Southern States.

In regard to Alabama, Congress may either order a new convention, or submit the Constitution already adopted to a fresh vote of the people, or leave the State under military control until the people can agree upon the method and basis of restoration. The first course would be attended with a heavy expense which the State is not able to bear, and the course last named will probably not meet the wishes or answer the purposes of the Republicans in Congress. If both are rejected, a fresh submission of the Constitution to the popular vote would answer the requirements of justice and probably not be strenuously objected to by the people of the State.

We are glad, at all events, that Congress is not likely to perpetrate so flagrant a wrong upon the people, and incur so serious a reproach for bad faith, as were involved in the original bill which commended itself so warmly to the *Tribune's* admiration.

Taxation in the Senate.

The Senate is earning a bad name as the patron of extravagance and the enemy of reforms demanded by the tax-payers. One of our special dispatches, yesterday, noting the fact that the Appropriation Committee has resolved to report against some of the House reductions in the Navy estimates, remarks "that this Committee is decidedly more liberal in its reports on appropriation than any Committee which either House has had for a number of years." A very unsatisfactory certificate, truly, in view of the urgent need for economy, and the wide margin for its exercise in every department of the Government. An incidental statement of Mr. MORRILL shows, however, that our correspondent has not maligned either the Committee or the Senate. "It has been found," he said, "that whenever a bill proposing increased expenditures comes up here, enough are always ready to pass it; and to suppose that an appropriation bill from the House will pass the Senate without an addition of thirty or forty millions of dollars, is the sublimity of humbuggery." The phraseology may not be classical, but it expresses emphatically the prevalent feeling in regard to Senatorial action when the spending of money is involved.

To this habitual extravagance, perhaps, may be attributed the unwillingness of the Senate to accept in its entirety the House measure repealing the internal tax on the industrial productions of the country, with three justifiable exceptions. Nothing could be simpler or—to the extent of its operation—better than the bill as it left the House. It not only removed a load of taxation which falls heavily on the consumers of domestic goods, but it afforded relief that would be immediately felt by the great body of producers. Its tendency therefore would be at once to lessen prices and to increase the purchasing capacity of the industrial classes. But the Senate Committee on Finance refused to adopt the sweeping change. And the Senate, having declined to ratify a general scheme of relief, has added some important items to the list of exceptions; items which embrace important manufacturing interests, and may fairly be classed among the necessaries which, of right, should be free from taxation. The alterations made by the Senate, then, are not amendments, and they certainly impair the harmony and effectiveness of the measure as prepared by Mr. SCHENCK.

The plea on which Senators seek to vindicate their opposition to a very useful reform is, that the expenditures of the Government necessitate a continuance of high taxation. Mr. SHERMAN speaks of a deficit as more than probable, and hints that it may be necessary to restore the taxes which the present measure partially abolishes. The revenue must be kept up, we are told, if the public credit is to be maintained. Nobody disputes the axiom *per se*; the open question being as to the standard by which the requirements of the revenue shall be judged. Mr. SHERMAN'S argument conveys the impression that, in his opinion, no great room exists for retrenchment. In this respect his speech verifies the popular estimate of Senatorial tendencies, and more than excuses Mr. MORRILL'S censure.

And here it is that the case of the Senate as against the House breaks down. If the expenditures of the Government had been reduced to the lowest point compatible with the efficiency of the public service—if the Senate Committee on Appropriations had scrutinized with jealous care the estimates submitted, and had carried out unflinchingly the purpose of retrenchment—Mr. SHERMAN might have spoken authoritatively touching the amount of revenue required. Nobody desires to impair the efficiency of the Government by withholding appropriations actually wanted, or to weaken the national credit by failing to provide for expenditures incurred. But the conditions which alone would warrant Mr. SHERMAN'S hypothesis have not been fulfilled. The expenditures of the Government have not been reduced so much as they ought to have been; the Senate Committee has not acted the vigilant part which entitles it to pronounce dogmatically against the advocates of largely reduced taxation. Hence the modifications of the House bill have not the recommendation of being, on their face, essential; they are merely evidence of an unwillingness to give full effect to the country's call for economy.

The Senate's error probably arises from a too amiable disposition to acquiesce in whatever estimates the departments prepare. It appears to assume that nothing is asked for that could be dispensed with, and that estimates should therefore be accepted as a matter of course. The truth is, however, that the departments are the last places in which to look for plans of retrenchment. They are the fortresses of the extravagance produced by the war, and will resist reductions as long as possible. Excepting only by Gen. GRANT, as the head of the armies, not a single vigorous effort has been made, within the Government, to cut down expenses. Everywhere else, economy is derided as impracticable or otherwise resisted as inconvenient. It is folly, then, to take the departmental estimates as the measure of what is indispensable and to play them off in opposition to comprehensive fiscal reforms. The House Committee adopts a wiser and more satisfactory method of determining the point. It investigates in its own behalf, judges for itself of what is really needed, and fixes the maximum within which appropriations shall be regulated. The duty of the heads of departments then is to accept the standard thus fixed, and to govern themselves accordingly. Mr. HOOPER'S proposition, introduced early in the session, would have accomplished the same result more directly and even more absolutely. Although rude, and, perhaps, unscientific, it struck at the root of the prevailing evil, and furnished a radical and an infallible cure. The procedure adopted by the House Committee in some degree secures the same end, and, as the basis of retrenchment, is infinitely preferable to the obliging but costly habits of the Senate and its Committees.

The Brooklyn Ferries.

The managers of the Brooklyn ferries are just now undergoing their semi-occasional cross-examination. The Legislature is in the habit of sending down a committee periodically to "take testimony" in regard to the complaints that are always more or less rife against the management of these most important vehicles of communication between the two cities. We never knew anything whatever to come of these investigations, but still the habit is kept up. It seems to amuse public attention for a while, and silences complaint by appearing to pay heed to it; and it secures compensation, more or less generous, to the members of the Committees.

At the session of Tuesday, Mr. A. J. SPOONER, one of the managers of the companies, gave the following testimony:

"Mr. ALDEN J. SPOONER, who was next called, said that the stockholders of the Union Ferry Company, who chiefly lived in Brooklyn, paid far too much to New-York City for the leases of the ferries occupied by them; they consisted of Fulton, Wall, Catharine, South and Hamilton Ferries, *and prior to 1850 were leased for ten years at $30,500 per annum.* Since 1860 they had been compelled to pay $103,000 yearly, and that sum annually to 1870, which was at least $53,000 too much, and *restricted the power of the Company to make further improvements and to clear a passage-way through the ice in Winter*; the amount thus overpaid during the ten years of lease would amount, at the close, to over $500,000; in 1860, when the present lease was obtained, it was understood by the Comptroller that $50,000 a year was an ample price, but *threats were sent to the directors by parties connected with the City Government that, unless $100,000 were paid them, they would bid against the directors at public auction and enhance the price; the latter would not accede to the terms, and the bids consequently raised the costs to the sum named.*"

The plain English of this is, that *the directors are so heavily black-mailed by parties connected with the City Government, that they cannot afford to improve the management of the ferries as the public good requires.* We have not the slightest doubt that the statement is perfectly true. Every public enterprise in the City, and every private enterprise which depends at all on the action of the City Government, is black-mailed in the same way. We pay enormously,—far beyond the necessary cost,—for every square yard of decent pavement, for cleaning streets, for opening and regulating thoroughfares, for printing documents, for railroad and omnibus accommodation, for everything that is done, or attempted to be done, in connection with the City Government, either here or at Albany, because of the enormous black-mail levied upon every body who undertakes to serve the public, by "persons connected with the City Government."

The Committee does not seem to have been at all startled by this statement of Mr. SPOONER. Indeed it seems not even to have attracted any special attention. They subjected him to no cross-examination on the subject. They did not ask who the "persons connected with the City Government" referred to, were. They did not inquire who did the bogus bidding threatened on their behalf. They seem to have thought that the less said about that matter the better for all concerned.

If the public get any information of any importance out of this investigation, or indeed of any others that are set on foot by our public authorities, it will not be the fault of the Committees.

The Danger of Having a Soul.

One of the most dangerous things a man can possess is a soul of his own. The world—which may be called either the Associate Soul or the Negation of Soul—instantly falls upon any luckless wight who gives the least sign of a Soul Personal and independent, and roughly teaches him that he will not be permitted to disturb the current of things by assumptions that must ultimately invalidate the law of the dead level.

This is particularly the case in the world of politics. The smallest deviation from the ranks of party, the least movement from the line that is prescribed for the footsteps of the faithful, the first symptom of a doubt that the order of march is direct for Paradise, is instantly followed by a sharp prod of the bayonet, if, indeed, the victim be not shot without warning or mercy. No matter who it is that essays to make a show of independence. If he be among the rank and file, he is shot by an officer; and if he be an officer, he is fired at from the ranks. If he have lately enlisted, he is watched all the more closely; and if he be an old soldier, he is dealt with all the more severely.

We had hardly supposed that Chief Justice CHASE had given sufficient ground for party discipline when he wrote that very mild and modest letter to the Senate suggesting some modification in its organization and rules as a Court of Impeachment. He neither called in question the legitimacy of the Court nor its power, nor its justice, nor even its wisdom. He spoke of it deferentially and submissively, and proclaimed his acquiescence in its judgment, whatever it might be. But it seems that to sharper eyes than ours, his letter gave sign of the fatal fact that he possessed an independent soul—or at least, that he had a mind capable of being developed into a dangerous independence, if not promptly brought under discipline. Consequently, it was absolutely necessary that he should be taken in hand just as quick as the first sign of wavering appeared.

We therefore at once heard the rattle of musketry round his head, and the angry cries of those who were in danger of being thrown out of place by his falling out of line. The utterly reckless partisans who assumed to lead the column attempted to cry "Traitor" as they brought their muskets to bear on him; others cried "Democrat" as they leveled their guns; and still others hissed out "Conservative" as their bullets hissed through the air. Those who of themselves would never have noticed that he had given the least sign of deviation from the party line, felt that he must of necessity have taken a false step, and that it was perfectly proper he should be made to understand that false steps were dangerous.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has, of course, been among the loudest denouncers of Mr. CHASE; but, in dealing with this case, he has not been able to go so far beyond others as we might reasonably expect from previous experiences; and it is only by comparing his language with what has been uttered in the Radical circles of Washington, and by the Radical leaders and papers of the country, that we are able to see how far he falls short of the occasion. He charges CHASE with playing false to the Republicans, but that had been done before; he charges him with being a tool of JOHNSON, but we previously heard that from Washington; he accuses him of going over to the Democrats, but that accusation was made as soon as his letter appeared; he accuses him of the base purpose of attempting to obtain a Democratic nomination for the Presidency, but that has been done before; he attributes his extraordinary conduct to "political infatuation," but everybody knew it could be due to nothing else; and he insinuates that he desires to become a member of a "disgraced and dishonored trinity with SEWARD and WEBSTER," which is the only thing that has the semblance of novelty in all PHILLIPS has been able to say.

Mr. CHASE has thus been quickly and sharply taught the danger of having any soul, or even the shadow of a soul, apart from the party soul—of displaying the least spark of personal independence, or of giving the first sign that he has a mind capable of attempting to rise above the dead level. If he has not had enough of it already, he will very soon learn by other explosions that it is against the law in this country for a man to possess a soul of his own.

Radical Reconstruction—A Tale of Tennessee.

A traveling correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* has been wandering about Tennessee in search of real estate investments, and the tale he tells is quite sufficient to deter others from the experiment. What seems especially to have excited his disgust is the universality of lying as a fine art, when Tennessee lands are in the question. He found, too, fraud in the matter of surveys and titles, and a general disposition to pluck the pigeons that fly thither in search of farms and speculations. The latter tendency, however, is not peculiar to Tennessee. It is as strong and as widely diffused in Kansas as in the neighborhood of Nashville, and with more or less virulence prevails wherever land-sharks hold high carnival. Only let none go to Tennessee with the view of buying land who have not cut their wisdom-teeth before starting.

The most suggestive part of the case as stated by a Radical writer in the Radical *Press* is that which relates to the condition of society in the rural parts of Tennessee. Chaos is depicted as having come again. Life and property are represented as equally insecure. Armed organizations exist which keep large districts in constant terror. The lives of Northern Unionists are in peril. They are plundered and maltreated with impunity. An absence of security is felt generally, and consequently all material improvement is at a stand-still. In fact, if this writer's statements may be relied upon, the State has made little or no progress since the close of the war; it is everywhere disorganized and depressed, and in some localities given over to desolation and decay.

Of course, all these calamities and crimes are ascribed to "the rebel element." In *that*, we are told, an explanation may be found of nearly everything. We are required to believe, indeed, that unrepentant rebels roam about the State, a cause of loss and fright to every loyal man. We must suppose that they are defiant, and numerically strong enough to disregard civil authority. And yet it is of Tennessee that this dark picture is drawn; a State represented in Congress, enjoying the full fellowship of the Union, with a constitution which orthodox law-givers have pronounced republican in form, and with a local government which for three full years has been administered by BROWNLOW in the Radical interest. Of the ten States now out of the Union, not one presents a condition of things so gloomy and anarchical.

The inference, though inevitable, is studiously concealed. The "rebel spirit" of the Tennesseeans is denounced, perhaps justly. But of the failure of BROWNLOW and his government to restore peace, maintain order and revive the withered energies and industries of the State, not a word is said. Nor is the cause of the failure less certain than the fact. The policy pursued has from the first been one of harshness and proscription. Mr. JOHNSON, as Military Governor, made the begining in that line, and Mr. BROWNLOW has carried it out with amplifications and aggravations. The result might have been foreseen. The hatred engendered by the war has grown in intensity since its close. The entire population of the State are divided into hostile camps. The classes on whom rash legislation has imposed disfranchisement and other disabilities, are forced into an attitude of antagonism to an authority which in their judgment adds usurpation to insolence and tyranny. Genuine reconstruction, therefore, is unknown in Tennessee. And in its fate we may read what is in store for other States that shall be reconstructed in the same rude way.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Democratic papers have discovered a new and, of course, infernal plot to secure the President's conviction. Somebody called on Senator SALISBURY a few days since and offered to send him a case of first-rate brandy. The Senator did not know the man, had never seen him before, and has no doubt that he was employed by the Republicans to disable him from going to the Senate and voting in the President's favor. This is certainly a most extraordinary attempt on the virtue of Senator SALISBURY; but the attempt was not half so extraordinary as the manner in which the Senator resented it. The incident is, probably, *unique* in his personal history.

It is announced that the President has determined to preserve a "profound reticence" as to the line of defence he may adopt before the Court of Impeachment. Considering the freedom with which he has talked upon that and every other subject to newspaper correspondents, who have printed his conversations with variations, he can have but little now to keep to himself. It would have been a very good thing for Mr. JOHNSON if he had begun to imitate Gen. GRANT in this and other respects a little sooner.

It is delightful to notice the reverential and delicate way in which religion is always treated in Congress when it can be dragged in—and it is constantly being dragged in. Thus, day before yesterday, when the bill to remove civil disabilities from certain prominent Southerners was up, Mr. MULLINS expressed himself in favor of it by demanding to know "how long Adam had to lie out before God gave him a chance by the birth of a Saviour to repent." Though this able question was of course followed by the "laughter" that always comes up on such pious occasions, we must confess our inability to comprehend the honorable gentleman's inquiry. As we understand the matter, Adam did not need to "lie out how long" at all for a "chance to repent." But then our opinion on such a point is of little consequence either to Adam or MULLINS. We should think that Mr. GARFIELD, who was once a clergyman, might have answered the conundrum very humorously; but instead of doing so, when he rose to favor the bill he merely remarked that he "was willing to adopt the doctrines of St. Paul, who said that he thanked God that the Gospel was preached, even though it was through envy and strife." This must have been a very pertinent observation and a very accurate quotation, for nobody "laughed," either at St. Paul or his indorser. One might have thought these were enough religious allusions to garnish one brief debate; but Mr. BOYER soon after expressed his pious "apprehension that Congress had reached the condition of one who feared neither God nor the Devil, but it still feared man." If we are not mistaken, when Mr. BOYER talked in this wise, he had neither the Book of Genesis nor the Epistles of St. Paul in his head, but a passage from *Hudibras*. However, the remark was a sockdologer, and religion was no more insulted during *that* debate.

Within the last fortnight, a large number of petitions have been presented to Congress from paper-makers, printers, type-founders and book-binders against the passage of the International Copyright Law, now under consideration. They have their origin in the fear that the bill will operate adversely to American industry, by transferring to England the manufacture of English books and magazines required for this market. There is a clause in the bill which ought to be modified so as to obviate this objection. But we should have an equitable and intelligent copyright law.

Senator VAN WINKLE has very forcibly reminded Congress that it would be derelict in its duty if it did not reduce the expenses of the Government commensurately with the reduction of taxation; and if it did not resist the various propositions for increasing expenditure, there would be no alternative but to restore the taxes now thrown off. It will not take long for experience to prove the truth of this. It is mere nonsense to harp about reducing taxes while Congress is passing such wasteful measures as now daily receive its assent. Talk as members may, it will yet remain a fact that every dollar of expenditure is a dollar of taxation, and something more.

All who respect the independence and freedom of the press will be pleased to observe that the jury yesterday gave a verdict in favor of the *Nation* in the prosecution which was commenced against it by a railroad agent, for its remarks on the outrage perpetrated at the time of the killing of Prof. DWIGHT. It will be seen that the jury required but five minutes to make up their mind.

Senator MORRILL says that nobody believes it possible to derive a revenue of fifty millions from whisky; for "it was a tax that would not be collected until men became as pure as angels." We should think Senator MORRILL might know that when men reach the angelic state, there will be no whisky taxes whatever.

It would be very greatly to the advantage of America as well as of England, to have a settlement of the *Alabama* claims dispute. Nothing but harm can arise from keeping up for years such a source of irritation between the two countries. It is hardly possible, considering the spirit in which the English Government is willing to meet the case, that it should lead to war. But still it prevents the good understanding and cordial amity which is for the highest benefit of both peoples. We trust that our Government will be generous in dealing with the English propositions, and not permit small matters to interfere with the settlement of a great question.

Nova Scotia is determined to break her connection with the New Dominion. The feeling is strong, universal and dangerous. The domination of the other Provinces, their legislation adverse to her interests, their interference with those matters which she considers essential to her prosperity and growth, are more than she will tolerate. Even the leading politicians who originally favored the Confederation, are now loud in their opposition to it. It seems at present as though the public peace could be preserved in no other way but through secession.

The debate on the Irish question in the House of Commons has continued and ended pretty much like all the other debates on the same subject, in the same place. Mr. GLADSTONE condemned five out of the six plans proposed by the Ministry for the benefit of Ireland, and only approved of a scheme of political reform. Mr. DISRAELI was rather sarcastic and jocose in deploring the fate which gave him a difficulty of seven hundred years' standing to be settled—a supernatural emergency. He did not want to meddle with the Irish Church Establishment, and unsettle a system which had existed for three hundred years. He ended by asking for time—a little more time; and then Mr. MAGUIRE'S resolution was withdrawn. It would not very much surprise anybody if, after all, Mr. DISRAELI *did* meddle with the Church Establishment in Ireland, and, in some very sudden way, upset it and do away with it. In England there are very few to praise that establishment, and none to love it, in all probability.

RATSKY, convicted in Brooklyn (October, 1861) of having murdered a German named FELLNER, in connection with Mrs. MARKS and Miss PFLUME, and held a prisoner liable to be hanged on the order of the State Governor, is now petitioning for his release and protesting his innocence. While in prison at Monmouth, N. J., he married a laundress who entered the service of Mrs. ROCKWELL, of Brooklyn, who, with Mr. GEORGE DEMARS, an Albany editor, has been for some time mediating on behalf of the convict. Mr. DEMARS in his representation addressed to the Governor argues that RATSKY could not possibly have been the guilty person. But the circumstantial evidence on which he was convicted was very strong, and in the general judgment it justified the verdict. There seems to be no doubt that RATSKY knows more about that murder than he is ever likely to confess.

Dr. CROSBY, in an address to the people of his Church, at Twenty-second-street, the other evening, said he favored the suggestion of Dr. MCCREA, that there should be a Protestant Sisterhood of Charity, like the Catholic, to assist the ministrations of the pastor. Remarkably enough, the English who have tried that plan of "Sisterhood," complain of it, declaring that those Protestant sisters not alone imitate the Catholics in that one respect, but in all others, for they end by going over to the older Church. Many British pastors, therefore, say they will have no more "Sisters." But they are wrong. Charity is of no religion, in particular; or rather it is of all religions, and the one undeniable thing which all religionists honestly believe in.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, and Mr. Ford, Secretary of the British Legation, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Gov. J. E. English, of Connecticut; Ex-Gov. Cox, of Maryland; Gov. Thomas Carney, of Leavenworth; Gen. W. T. Bennett, of Savannah; Senator White, of Syracuse, and Hon. Ira Harris, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. G. W. Chandler, of Washington; Hon. W. M. Stewart, of Virginia City, and Hon. G. C. Gorham, of San Francisco, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

TELEGRAMS.

Action Upon Plans for Irish Reform Postponed.

Spain to Receive Peace Overtures from Peru and Chili.

Proceedings of Republican State Conventions.

Steamboat Disaster on the Ohio River.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Irish Reform Postponed.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 18.

The whole plan for Church, land and educational reforms in Ireland will go over to the next Parliament.

Anti-Fenian Candidate for Parliament.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, March 18.

Mr. W. JOHNSON, the Orange Secretary, who was imprisoned in County Down for taking the lead in an illegal procession, has been made a candidate for Parliament from the City of Belfast.

SPAIN.

Expected Offers of Peace from Peru and Chili.

MADRID, Wednesday, March 18.

Peace envoys from Peru and Chili are hourly expected at Madrid.

ITALY.

Death of an American Officer.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, March 18.

Lieut. JOHN J. CLARK, of the United States steamship *Canandaigua*, died at Civita Vecchia a day or two ago. The remains will be interred at Rome.

VERMONT.

Meeting of the Republican State Convention—Election of Delegates to Chicago—Gen. Grant Indorsed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RUTLAND, Wednesday, March 18.

The Republican State Convention assembled here to-day, and organized by the election of Gen. PETER T. WASHBURN, of Woodstock, President, and Dr. W. DIXON, of Grand Isle, Secretary.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of delegates to the National Republican Convention at Chicago. The following gentlemen were chosen:

Hon. TRENOR W. PARK, of Bennington; Gen. GEO. J. STANNARD, of Burlington; Hon. LUTHER BAKER, of Newport; Col. SAMUEL E. PINGREE, of Heartford. *Alternates:* Hon. JAMES K. HYDE, of Sudbury; JEDD P. LADD, of Alburgh; Hon. GEORGE M. DALE, of Island Pond; Hon. HERMAN CARPENTER, of Northfield.

A series of resolutions was introduced strongly indorsing the selection of Gen. GRANT as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, in favor of impeachment, and urging the duty of guaranteeing to all persons the exercise of their civil and political rights. The resolutions were adopted with great enthusiasm.

Hon. ERASTUS D. CULVER, of New-York, then delivered an address on the political issues of the day, and the Convention adjourned without the transaction of other business.

The Republican Convention for the First Congressional District of this State assembled at the Village Hall here this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and proceeded to organize by the election of Hon. MERRIT CLARK, of Poultney, as President, and Mr. H. C. JOHNSON, of Vergennes, as Secretary.

A Committee on Credentials, consisting of one delegate from each county was appointed, who reported fifty-nine towns represented by one hundred and forty-three delegates. The following gentlemen were then elected to represent the district at the Chicago Convention:

Major-Gen. WILLIAM T. W. RIPLEY, of Rutland, and GEORGE C. SHEPPARD, of Montpelier. *Alternates:* CHARLES FIELD, of Dorset, and WILLIAM R. SANFORD, of Orwell.

NEW-JERSEY.

Meeting of the Republican State Convention—Adoption of Resolutions Sustaining Congress—The Withdrawal of Assent to the Constitutional Amendment Condemned.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, March 18.

The Republican Convention met to-day, fully represented, and were called to order at 12 o'clock by Mr. F. KINGMAN, of Mercer.

SOCRATES TUTTLE was appointed temporary Chairman, and an address was delivered by him on taking the chair.

A Committee on Permanent Organization and Resolutions and Rules were appointed.

A resolution was adopted to send two delegates and two alternates from each Congressional district, and four delegates at large and four alternates, to the National Republican Convention to assemble at Chicago.

The Convention then took a recess.

On reassembling the Convention organized permanently by the appointment of Hon. D. S. GREGORY, of Hudson, as President, with 21 Vice-Presidents and 21 Secretaries.

The Convention proceeded to vote for delegates by counties, when the following were elected:

Senatorial—Hon. A. G. Cattell, Courtlandt Parker, John J. Blair and George T. Cobb. Alternates—Amos Clark, John S. Tuck, Z. K. Pangborn and James T. Rusling.

Congressional—First District—Col. W. E. Potter, Cumberland; John W. Hazleton, Gloucester. Alternates—E. M. Dubois, Cumberland; Thomas Beakley, Cape May.

Second District—Jarvis H. Bartlett, Burlington; Robert C. Belville, Mercer. Alternates—J. W. Hoysert, Monmouth; Gen. Jno. S. Schultz, Ocean.

Third District—Levi D. Jarrard, Middlesex; C. S. Stillman, Hunterdon. Alternates—Hugh M. Gaston, Somerset; W. D. Chetwood, Union.

Fourth District—Edward A. Walton, Bergen; Martin Ryerson, Sussex. Alternates—Joseph Nightingale, Passaic; Rowland Johnson, Essex.

Fifth District—James Gopsil, Hudson; Cornelius Walsh, Essex. Alternates—Charles Wehle, Hudson; D. W. Baker, Passaic.

Resolutions were then adopted as follows:

First—Declaring it the right and duty of Congress to declare the terms on which the rebel States should be restored to their relations to the Union, and commending their efforts to that end although thwarted at all points by a faithless Executive.

Second—In repudiating the consent of New-Jersey to the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, the Democratic Legislature of New-Jersey transcended their powers and severed the expressed idea of the State, and they appeal from this action to the people.

Third—Indorsing impeachment as the only constitutional mode of removing an Executive who violates the Constitution, and desiring that he shall have a fair and speedy trial.

Fourth—Anticipating and desiring the early reestablishment of the revolted States upon a sound and permanent basis, and then to a return of national prosperity.

Fifth—Favoring Gen. GRANT for the Presidency, deserving as he does the highest honors of his country for his services in maintaining her honor and her institutions in all his official acts.

Sixth—Warned by sad experience, they ask that the candidate for the Vice-Presidency be a man of unblemished character and incorruptible integrity.

Seventh—Indorsing the official acts of Gov. WARD.

There were no set speeches. Cheers were given for Gen. GRANT. The proceedings of the Convention were very enthusiastic.

Suicide by Shooting, in Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, March 18.

CHARLES H. SPENCER, late of Albion, N. Y., whose parents reside in Hartford, Conn., committed

suicide at 8 o'clock this evening by shooting himself through the head. On the nights of the 14th, 15th and 17th inst., SPENCER claimed lodgings at No. 1 Station-house. He said he had been a clerk in a dry-goods store at Albion for the last four years; went to Lockport and lost his money by gambling. He arrived in this city on Saturday last, and being without money or friends and laboring under depression of spirits, visited ROBINSON'S gun store and bargained for a pistol, which he had loaded, and while the salesman was procuring extra cartridges, SPENCER deliberately shot himself above the right eye, the ball coming out the back of his head. The coroner took possession of the body, and will hold an inquest to-morrow.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Organization of the Convention, and Appointment of Delegates to the National Body—Adoption of Resolutions—Gen. Grant Nominated as President, and Schuyler Colfax as Vice-President.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, March 18.

The Republican State Convention to nominate delegates to the National Convention met this morning, and organized by the selection of Hon. CHARLES M. DISBEE as temporary Chairman. Committees were appointed on credentials, permanent organization and resolutions, and the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock, at which time the Convention reassembled.

The Committee on Credentials reported the names of delegates. Forty-six counties were represented. A permanent organization was then effected by the selection of C. M. CRASWELL as President.

The following delegates to the Chicago Convention were elected:

H. R. Berther, of Lenawee County; H. Waldron, of Hillsdale; E. J. Bonin, Berrien County; W. B. Williams, Allegan County; L. M. Cutcheon, Washtenaw County; L. W. Longyear Ingham; Morgan Bates, Grand Traverse; George L. Briggs, Kent; J. P. Bingham, Livingston; John Devine, Sanilac; Col. Richardson, Tuscola; J. W. Edwards, Marquette.

Delegates at large—Hon. W. A. Howard, Detroit; Marsh Giddings, Kalamazoo; Hampton Rich, Ionia; Randolph Strickland, Coruna.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the right of the people to participate in legislation is the best security of liberty and the foundation of all free government; for this purpose elections ought to be free and frequent, and every man having property in a common interest, and attachment to the community, ought to have the right of suffrage; that no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges except in consideration of public services.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Michigan owe it to themselves, to the memory of the framers of the Declaration of Independence, and to the interests of free government everywhere, to secure by a triumphant majority the ratification of the proposed new Constitution, with its broad platform of equal and exact justice to all men, and impartial suffrage and equality before the law.

Resolved, That the policy of granting the public lands to private corporations or to individuals for mere purposes of speculation, is baneful in its effects on the interests of the country, and ought to be discontinued; and the lands should be disposed of on no other condition than for actual settlement or immediate use.

Resolved, That since ANDREW JOHNSON, as appears by his own most solemn declaration, found the ten rebel States without a civil government, their governments having been destroyed by the rebellion; and since the Constitution makes it the duty of the United States to guarantee to each State of this Union a republican form of government, and by the necessary implication limiting the power to the United States alone; and since the United States can only act through the Government of the United States, and since the Government can only act by its laws duly enacted by the Legislature, expounded by the Judiciary and enforced by the Executive, it follows irresistably that his boasted policy is nothing less than a wicked usurpation of all the powers of the Government in utter contempt of the Constitution and laws of the land.

Resolved, That by boldly announcing this shameless usurpation as his policy, by wickedly prostituting his office and its immense patronage, to force upon the country, persistently doing this for nearly three years, and all the time in the interest of treason and rebellion; against loyalty and patriotism, for the promotion of riot, bloodshed and murder; against law and order and the protection of the innocent, weak and helpless; in favor of despotism and against liberty; by persistent usurpation and wickedness, ANDREW JOHNSON has proved himself one of the greatest criminals of the age; and with devout thankfulness his time for further mischief is so short—in any event less than a year—we consign him to deliberate judgment, impartial history, to indignation, outraged humanity, and to the righteous retribution of that God who is the author of all rightful civil government.

Resolved, We approve of the action of the House of Representatives in the recent exercise of its high constitutional prerogative by the arraignment of ANDREW JOHNSON for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and believing it to be the constitutional function of the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, to finally determine every question of law and fact arising in the course of the prosecution, we invoke from all parties a peaceable and law-abiding submission to its judgment in the case.

Resolved, That we do not and cannot forget the services rendered by our soldiers in the late war for the Union, and we will ever bear in mind their heroic devotion and wonderful prowess exhibited on many well-fought battle-fields.

Resolved, The reconstruction of the Union upon the basis of equality of all men before the law, the complete extirpation of slavery and ideas which gave it birth, the speedy restoration, permanent peace, prosperity, and the preservation of public credit and national faith, are all dependant upon the triumph of the national Republican party in the coming presidential election.

Resolved, That we add our voice to loud acclaim in favor of Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT as the Republican candidate for President; and while recognizing the ability and public service of others whose names have been presented to the country, we hereby declare our preference for SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, for Vice-President.

After short speeches by several prominent Republicans, the Convention adjourned.

TENNESSEE.

The Condition of the State—Sensational Reports Contradicted.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, March 18.

The following letter, signed by Radical and Conservative ex-officers of the United States Army, has been prepared for publication in the *Banner* to-morrow:

We, the undersigned, ex-officers of the United States Army, and *bonâ fide* representatives of the State of Tennessee, have read with regret the sensational dispatches from our State, representing to the country at large and the authorities at Washington that our present State Government is in imminent danger of being overthrown by armed resistance. We have a full and complete opportunity of being as thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the affairs of this State as the authors of the dispatches; and we most positively assert that peace and quiet to a remarkable degree prevails all over the State at this time; and there is no more danger of armed resistance to the laws of the State or the United States in Tennessee than in any other State in the Union. The attempt to deceive the country into the belief that we are living in a state of fear and anarchy is detrimental to the interests of our State, and is used extensively and effectually by immigration agents in New-York and other points to prevent immigration to Tennessee, and induce capital and enterprise of every description to seek employment elsewhere. As citizens and loyal men of Tennessee, we feel called upon to enter a solemn protest against such demagogism, and assure the country at large that the citizens of Tennessee are at present quiet and law abiding people.

(Signed,) A. K. Dawson, J. Walker, James Chamberlain, Theodore Franermicht, G. W. Marshall, J. L. Garigan, J. K. Rugg, J. G. Lenant, F. V. Catrell, J. E. Clark, J. W. Paramor, C. H. H. Irvin, W. W. Berry, B. W. Randall, Isaac D. Walker and G. W. Leith.

Gov. Brownlow on the Situation.

Special Dispatch to the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 18.

Yesterday Secretary STANTON sent a dispatch to Gov. BROWNLOW of Tennessee, asking whether in his opinion more troops are needed in that State in anticipation of trouble.

Last night a reply was received by Mr. STANTON, in which the Governor says that although the rebels are secretly arming with the intention of getting possession of the Capitol and the State archives, he is fully prepared to take care of them with the aid of the State militia, and that it will not, in his opinion, be necessary to call upon Gen. THOMAS for troops.

The Governor's dispatch intimates that if these rebellious persons attempt to violate the law and cause bloodshed, an example will be made of the ringleaders not soon to be forgotten.

Tribulations of a Memphis Judge.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, March 18.

Judge HUNTER, of the Criminal Court, has adjourned that tribunal, in consequence, as he alleges, of the pressure of libelous articles, which rendered it impossible for the judgment of the Court to be enforced, and that one offender who had been committed was illegally discharged, in company with other desperate men who had sought to take his life, therefore the court stands adjourned until such obstructions to its administration of justice are removed. The Press here ridicule his action and assertions, especially his charge that the release of the editor of the *Avalanche* by Judge WALDRON under a writ of *habeas corpus* was illegal.

Fatal Accident and Crime in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 18.

A young man named KANE was knocked down last evening, and striking his head on the curb caused instant death.

FRANK KNELL has been arrested for the murder. Several other rowdies who were with him escaped.

Several alleged pickpockets, giving their names as THOMAS WILLIAMS, JOSEPH P. SMITH, HENRY STORY, JOHN LANE, JOHN LANNIGAN and JOHN THOMPSON were publicly shown up to-day at the Central Police Office.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

The Action of the British Minister in the Case of Allen Macdonald—The Extradition Treaty—The Currency.

OTTAWA, Canada, Wednesday, March 18.

In Parliament, last night, Mr. MCKENZIE moved an address for the correspondence regarding the abduction of ALLEN MCDONALD, by United States officials. In doing so, he said he hoped the Minister of Justice was now in a position to state whether the report in the newspapers was true or false, that, after the United States authorities had admitted the illegality of the proceedings of their officials, the British Minister at Washington had declined to accept the release of the prisoner who had been improperly abducted from British territory.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the papers would be brought down. He was bound to say the answer given by the British Minister at Washington to Secretary SEWARD was what had been stated; that, without having communicated with the Government of Canada, he had stated that he would not ask for the liberation of the party under the circumstances. The papers in this case had been sent by him to the Government of the Dominion. He had been greatly surprised to learn that the person illegally abducted had been allowed to be retained by the United States without being sent back to Canada. It was due to the House and to the country to have some explanation of the extraordinary and unprecedented conduct of the British Minister at Washington. [Hear, hear.] We should not permit any British Minister to take upon himself to say he would surrender the rights and liberties of a British subject whom American authorities had no right to detain.

The motion was then carried.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD introduced a bill for the extension of the Extradition Treaty. It was, he explained, known to the honorable members, that the Ashburton Treaty provided that the Imperial act should remain in force in all the colonies until the Colonial acts had been passed, and had given effect to the treaty; and where such acts were satisfactory to the Imperial Government, that then such colonies should be governed by Colonial and not Imperial act. Such an act had been adopted by Canada and was now on the statute book. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the Imperial act alone applied, and its working there had been found to be in a great degree prejudicial. The United States in giving effect to the Imperial act, provided at once a most comprehensive measure, with easy machinery to work out the treaty; and the Government of Canada subsequently adopted an act almost similar. As the measure remained in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, it was not so well adapted to meet the desired end as the United States or Canadian measures. Whenever a felon fled from Nova Scotia, for instance, to the United States, there had to be an application to the latter Government for his surrender; that application had to be considered, an answer returned, and all this time the felon was at large under no restraint. A month or two would be spent in this way much to the hindrance of justice. If such a felon fled from Canada it was provided by the United States, that on information on oath before certain officers specified in the act of Congress, the man should be arrested and held for two months, if necessary, in order to allow time for the application from the Canadian Government to the British Ambassador at Washington, to obtain rendition of the criminal. The object of the present bill was to extend the provisions of the act of the Province of Canada to the whole Dominion.

The bill was then read for the first time, and the second reading was ordered for Friday.

Mr. ROSS introduced an act, the object of which is to assimilate the currency of the Dominion. In the event of England and the United States not carrying out the recommendations agreed to in Paris, then the bill bringing the Nova Scotia standard up to the present standard of the United States and Canada would be put in force by proclamation; but if the recommendations were carried out by the United States and England, then the act would be put in force which adapted the currency of Canada to that now prevailing in Nova Scotia, and which would then prevail in the United States.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Proceedings of the Virginia Convention—Order of Gen. Schofield.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, March 18.

The Convention to-day adopted an ordinance levying a tax of three cents on $100, on real and personal property, to be collected by Sheriffs, to pay the expenses of the Convention. A proposition to petition Congress for the money was voted down.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has issued an order explaining that his order suspending the sales under deeds of trust does not apply to debts contracted after April, 1865, nor since the date of the order.

Proceedings of the Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, March 18.

Nothing of importance was done in the Convention to-day.

DISASTER.

Steamboat Explosion on the Ohio—Terrible Loss of Life.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 18.

The steamer *Magnolia*, of the Cincinnati and Maysville regular packets, which left here at noon to-day with about one hundred cabin passengers and a large amount of freight, exploded her boilers twelve miles above this city at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. The greater portion of the cabin was carried away, and the boat afterward took fire. About forty persons were killed, several of them being burned to death.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 18.

The *Magnolia* had 120 passengers, and 40 members of the crew. Fifty-seven are known to have been saved. The following were brought to this city by steamer:

Alexander Eliot, N. D. Ridenhoar, Col. Charles Marshal, Mrs. Wiles and daughter, Rufus Martin and lady, Mrs. Albert N. Fulton, Wm. D. Ross, slightly injured.

T. Cox, editor of the *Flemingsburg Democrat*, C. D. Armstrong and G. H. Huston, of Berlin, are slightly hurt.

E. F. Jones, G. W. Kerr, Bridgeton, Ind., badly injured.

Also badly injured: Mrs. Baker, of Ripley, Ohio; Mr. Prather, brother of the Captain; Mr. Evans and Jackson, the steward, were saved; J. Stevens, First Engineer, and B. Gardner, Harry Clark, messenger Adams Express, leg broken; Lew. Mills, first mate of the boat, and the porter, all unhurt; W. Burton, bar-keeper, slightly injured: Thomas Curran, of Dover, Ky., slightly; J. M. Gillimond, of Ripley, two ribs broken; Jas. Miller, badly scalded; J. B. Haws, Minerva, Ky., shoulder broken and otherwise injured; Charles Lewis, of Ionia, frightful hole in his skull; J. P. Lawill, of Aberdeen, scalded badly; George Wilbur, of Higginsport, badly scalded.

The boat took fire immediately after the boilers exploded, and after the remaining upper works were destroyed, some powder in the magazine exploded, destroying but the hull which sunk.

Many of the passengers jumped overboard and were drowned, and others were burned, among these the Captain. The boat was valued at $30,000, on which there was $20,000 insurance.

FIRES.

Burning of a Church in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, March 18.

The Presbyterian Church on Grove-place was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss will amount to about $40,000; insurance not yet ascertained.

While this fire was in progress the drying-house of RANDHOFF & BRCYER, on Oak-street, was burned. The loss is small.

Disastrous Conflagration in Elmira, N. Y.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Wednesday, March 18.

A disastrous fire broke out, in a block of wooden buildings on Railroad-street about 3 o'clock this morning, and before it could be subdued eight or nine buildings were destroyed, occupied principally by grocery stores and other small shops. Several families occupied the upper portion of some of the buildings. The following are the principal losses: L. GARVIN, grocery-store, $2,500, no insurance; J. M. LYNCH, Troy House, $5,000, insured for $2,000; H. B. LOCKE, $10,000, insured for $4,000. The total loss will reach $25,000, on which the insurance is $8,000.

Hotel, Church and Stores Burned in Monroe, Mich.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Wednesday, March 18.

A destructive fire occurred last night in the City of Monroe, Mich. The Strong Hotel, Post-office, Episcopal Church, BUCKNER & POWELL'S hardware-store, J. R. NORRIS' dry-goods store, and WAKEFIELD'S jewelry establishment, were destroyed. The building of the First National Bank was badly damaged. The loss is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000. There was but a small amount of insurance on the property.

Burning of a Store in Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, March 18.

MIKE RYNE'S grocery-store, on the corner of South-street and the Causeway, was destroyed by fire this morning. His loss on stock is $15,000, on which there is an insurance of $7,500 in local companies. The building was owned by J. S. STANTON, whose loss is $20,000. He was not insured.

Incendiarism in Topeka, Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, March 18.

Much excitement was caused in Topeka yesterday, by the discovery that the store of E. LEVI had been set on fire, and that it contained only $900 worth of goods. There was an insurance for $25,000 on the stock. The store was under the offices and court-rooms of the State and United States Courts, and had not the fire been speedily extinguished the loss to the State would have been irreparable.

Steamer Burned at Kingston, Canada.

KINGSTON, Canada, Wednesday, March 18.

The steamer *Empress* took fire at her dock this morning and burned to the water's edge.

Destruction of a Tannery in Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, March 18.

The tannery of T. LADUE & Co. was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $20,000 to $40,000; insured for $25,000, principally in Eastern companies.

A Negro Thief Shot Dead at Fortress Monroe, Va.—The North Atlantic Squadron—The Weather.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, March 17.

On Saturday night two negroes, a man and a woman, were stealing wood from the Brittingham farm, about four miles from this place, when the man was shot and killed by Mr. J. HUBBARD, one of the occupants of the place. HUBBARD was arrested on Sunday and confined in the Hampton Jail, but fearing bodily harm from the negroes in and around Hampton, requested to be turned over to the custody of the military authorities. The request was granted and he is now confined in the military prison at Camp Hamilton, near Hampton.

The negro JORDON lived some fifteen minutes after being shot, and confessed that he had come to the farm for the purpose of stealing. An inquest was held yesterday on the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts adduced.

The United States steamer *Wampanoag*, the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, is to be relieved in a few days by the United States steamer *Contoocook*, now fitting out at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard.

It has been very warm and pleasant here to-day, thermometer standing at 80 degrees in the shade.

The Mississippi River Open—False Reports—Indian Matters.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 18.

The Mississippi River is open above and below Lake Pepin.

Gov. CRAWFORD, of Kansas, left Topeka yesterday for New-York to sell the State Bonds authorized by the Legislature, amounting to $270,000.

The reports of suffering and starvation at Fort Totten are untrue. The Fort has full rations to last until July, beside a large surplus for destitute Indians.

The Montana papers report that the Indians are quiet on the Fort Benton Road.

A Supposed Member of the Ku-Klux Klan Shot Dead by a Negro at Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, March 18.

Three men in disguise, supposed to be members of the Ku-Klux Klan, went last night to the house of a negro about four and a-half miles from Nashville, on the Lebanon road, and demanded admission. The negro fired and killed one of them, who, upon examination, proved to be HENRY C. ELAIR, of McWhirteville, in the neighborhood. The affair has created considerable feeling, but is not likely to lead to further trouble.

Dedication of a Catholic Church at Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Wednesday, March 18.

St. Augustine, a new Catholic Church at Golden Hill, the largest in the State and diocese, was dedicated on St. Patrick's Day, by Bishop MCFARLAND, of Providence, with imposing ceremonies. Bishop O'CONNOR, of Baltimore, and a number of other clergymen were present. There were over 2,000 persons at the dedication.

Famished Islanders off the Coast of Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, March 18.

The schooner *Gem of the Ocean*, which has arrived at this port, reports having put into Mount Desert and found that the inhabitants of Long Island and the Isle of Haut were suffering for food, having been cut off from the main land by ice for a period of two months. They had been obliged to subsist on muscles and other shellfish gathered from the shores. Capt. CRAIG, of the schooner, supplied them with provisions.

The Charge Against Gov. Baker of Louisiana—Suit for Damages by a Colored Man.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, March 18.

The examination of Gov. BAKER, on the charge of perjury, preferred by a freedman, commenced before the United States Commissioner this morning.

Alderman JOURBERT (colored) has brought suit for $10,000 damages against the Convent of the Sacred Heart, an educational institution, for denying a member of his family admission to its privileges.

Shipment of Specie from San Francisco—Strike at the New-Almaden Quicksilver Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 18.

The steamship *Colorado*, for Panama, sailed to-day, with $705,000 in treasure, $676,000 of which is for New-York.

The men employed at the New-Almaden quicksilver mine struck against the management, and operations have been suspended.

A Guerilla Lynched at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, March 18.

ANDREW MCGUIRE, the notorious guerilla connected with the late bank robbery at Richmond, Mo., was taken from the jail at that place last night and hanged by a party of six persons in disguise, calling themselves a vigilance committee.

Sergt. Bates at Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, March 18.

Sergt. BATES, with his flag unfurled, arrived here this afternoon. Hundreds awaited his arrival on the banks of the Congaree River. He was welcomed by Major WELDEN on behalf of the citizens, and escorted him to Nickerson's Hotel. He will be serenaded to-night.

Seizure of Whisky Stills in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 18.

Eight stills and a small quantity of whisky were seized by the Marshal's officers this morning in Fort Richmond. One barrel of whisky, after being captured, disappeared mysteriously, and could no be recovered.

Legal Decision in Regard to the Inspection of Ferry-Boats and Steamers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, March 18.

Judge TREAT, of the United States District Court, to-day decided that ferry-boats and steamers plying entirely within the borders of a State, are not subject to inspection by the Federal officers, nor obliged to take a United States license. The case was brought by SAMUEL M. BRECKENRIDGE, United States Inspector, against the ferry-boat *Bright Star*, plying across the Missouri River, within the boundary of the State. The case will probably be taken to the Supreme Court.

The Central Railroad Open.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 18.

The Central Railroad is again open. The ice-barriers have been removed from the tracks sufficient to permit the passage of trains. All the trains are now on their way to this city, having left Fonda at 1:50 this afternoon. Secretary SEWARD and party are on one of the trains.

Inauguration of the Connecticut Campaign.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Wednesdar, March 18.

The Republicans inaugurated the campaign with a large and enthusiastic meeting to-night. The hall was crowded to excess. Hon. JAMES HARLAN, of Iowa, and Senator STEWART, of Nevada, delivered speeches. The meeting was a complete success.

The Bridge at Sunderland, Mass., Swept Away.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, March 18.

The bridge across the Connecticut River, at Sunderland, was swept away by high water this afternoon. The ice of Great Holyoke Dam broke up to-day, and went over without injury. No further danger is apprehended.

The Democrats in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, March 18.

J. WARE BUTTERFIELD has addressed a letter to Hon. A. S. MARSHALL, resigning his position as Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee. It is quite severe on some members of the party.

Duel Between Citizens of Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, March 18.

A duel was fought this morning at Sand Bar Ferry, between SAMUEL WILLIAM and W. JORDON, both citizens of Atlanta. No one was hurt in any manner.

The Governorship of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, March 18.

Hon. THOMAS S. ASHE, of Anson County, accepts the nomination for Governor by the Conservatives of this State.

House Blown Down.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 18.

An unoccupied brick house in the Twenty-fifth Ward was blown down early this morning. No person was injured.

The Hudson River Free of Ice at Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, March 18.

The water is receding slowly. The river is entirely free of ice at this point. No trains are running over the Hudson River Road.

Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Open.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 18.

The Delaware and Chesapeake Canal is open, and boats are arriving from Baltimore.

Penobscot Bay Free from Ice.

BELFAST, Me., Wednesday, March 18.

Penobscot Bay is free from ice. The steamer *Katahdin* made her usual landings to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pike's Opera House.

The programme of Miss LOTTA's week at this establishment has undergone a change. Last night "Uncle Tom" retired in favor of *Liddy Larregan*, and *Topsey*, who had ceased to be anybody's pet, gave place to *Paul*, who is not only the "Pet of the Petticoats," but the pet of the pantaloons. LOTTA, having washed the plantation soot from her charming face, appeared in these characters, and with better success than attended the representation of dead and gone slavery, on Monday and Tuesday. The audience was quite numerous. It would be pleasant to see this bright little actress in some other and fresher characters, but as long as she continues to have large audiences to see her in these familiar parts, of course she wont study others. She is certainly very irresistible in their personation. "A man," observed Dr. Marigold, "can't write his eyes, nor yet can a man write his voice, nor the quickness of his action, nor his general spicy way." And as much can be said of LOTTA. It is no easy matter to describe her "general spicy way" in such cheery characters as *Paul* and *Liddy*. All that we know is that she sheds fun around, and let the foundation of her fun be what it may, its effect is delightfully exhilarating. LOTTA is "assisted" (to use the conventional phrase) by an exceedingly unintelligent company, and even these old plays—the points of which every man, woman and child on the stage might be supposed to have by heart, suffer in the general performance.

New-York Circus.

The *début* at this place of Mr. WILLIAMS, the new "jester" from England, furnishes the ring here with a comedian whose fun is not wearisome, and who makes an effort, at least, to be original by re-decorating the naked *joes* of the facetial columns in new and witty guises. Mlle. DE BERG was still unable to ride last evening, on account of the injury which she received in her fall on Tuesday night. Her arm and side are much hurt, but no bones were broken by the accident. The rivalry between her and Miss WATSON is thus suddenly interrupted. The latter rides still, however, and fearlessly as before. Mlle. DE BERG will not be able to appear this week.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"Roberto il Diavolo," the principal success of Mr. STRAKOSCH's last season, was given here last evening, and attracted a full audience. The cast, in all leading particulars, was the same as heretofore, and gave very general satisfaction. The only alteration was in the non-vocal part of *Elvena*, which on this occasion was intrusted to the pretty and dashing THERESA WOOD, who we have no doubt thoroughly fascinated Signor BRIGNOLI, as it was her duty to do. She danced very prettily, and was properly applauded. Of the other artists it is unnecessary to speak. Their merits are well known in this important and always attractive work, which, we may add, will be repeated to-night. On Friday, Signor BRIGNOLI makes a bold essay as a composer. He will produce, for the first time, a grand romantic symphony called "The Sailor's Dream"—presiding over its production in person. Signor BRIGNOLI is already known as a good song composer. If he be equally successful in the instrumental way we may next look for an opera from his hands.

OLE BULL CONCERT.

Mr. OLE BULL has every reason to feel satisfied with the memory of a New York audience. Ten years have elapsed since the celebrated violinist made his last appearance in this city. It was at Dodworth's small hall in Broadway. On his return he is able to fill even Stienway's splendid edifice, and to excite an enthusiasm in the ratio of its vast proportions. He has lost none of his old force, and is as warmly admired by his countrymen and the *cognoscenti* as of yore. He was always a phenomenal performer, and will remain so to the end. With rare expression he combines an unusual readiness of technical skill, but he seldom sacrifices the former to the latter. Everything was of course *encored* last night; everything indeed was of a popular character and calculated to produce this rather overwhelming effect. After the "Nightingale Fantasia" he played "Home Sweet Home;" after the "Mother's Prayer," "La chi darcen," and so on, no one could complain about the quantity provided, and every one was satisfied with the quality. Signor SEVERNI was honored with a re-demand in GUONOD'S, with which he complied. The gentleman has an agreeable and well-trained tenor. Signor POLLAK sang his gloomy pieces with evident relish, and Mdme. VARIAN HOFFMAN was as usual an acceptable artist. The concert in every way was a complete success. The second of the series will take place at Steinway's on Friday evening. Mr. EDWARD HOFFMANN presided at the piano-forte and Mr. TOULMIN at the harp.

ORATORIO.

The sixth grand Oratorio performance takes place at Steinway Hall this evening. MENDELSSOHN's great work "Elijah" will be performed with a chorus of 300 voices, and the following artists in the principal parts: Mme. PAREAA-ROSA, Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Mrs. E. REED, Mrs. E. H. JANES, Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Mr. F. N. SCOTT and Mr. HENRY TUCKER. The conductor is Mr. RITTER, and the organist, Mr. CONOLEY.

BOSTON.

Oil for Fuel—Rents and Business—A Bridge to East Boston—Melting of a Silver Ball.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 17, 1868.

The long-promised trial of the liquid-fuel burning steamer *Island City* took place down our harbor on Saturday last, and was, according to the published accounts in the newspapers, a complete success. The most favorable experiment shown with oil for fuel on the Government steamer *Palos* last Summer was eclipsed by the demonstration made on the *Island City*. But the published reports of the last experiment fail to state that it was made under some disadvantages. The engines, machinery and fuel apparatus were all fresh from the shop, and had not been used; consequently everything was stiff, and Col. FOOTE did not feel justified in crowding on either his steam or flame. He also used only one of his immense air-pumps employed in completing the combustion of the general elements in the retorts. Had all this been otherwise, a still greater triumph would have been achieved. But the inventor, perhaps, is willing to rest on the laurels he has already earned. The trip fairly demonstrated that a maximum amount of steam could be maintained with oil, at a saving of about 75 per cent. over the use of coal. The safety of the use of oil for fuel in ocean navigation was also shown most satisfactorily, and confirmed the opinion of those who have faith in liquid fuel for steamers in ocean navigation. The *Island City* will probably make another experimental trip, and will then sail for New-York.

RENTS AND BUSINESS.

With the disappearance of the snow and mud business is looking up and rents are on the rise. There is scarcely an empty store on the leading thoroughfares of retail trade. During the past week most of the tenants on one of the leading retail streets received notice that an advanced rent for the year commencing from May next will be demanded. One dealer, who has been paying $2,000 a year, now has to pay $4,500. Parties paying as high as $8,000 or $10,000 a year are also threatened with a rise. They declare they cannot stand an increase; business will not justify it; they would rather "sell out at a bargain" or shut up shop. The retail trade is better than the wholesale. Preparations for building on an extensive scale have been made. Many new and costly buildings have been contracted for. Real estate is way up, and in the suburbs it is almost impossible for a man of limited means to buy a spot of ground large enough to erect a house on. It is a mystery how poor people manage to make the show they do.

A BRIDGE TO EAST BOSTON.

Cincinnati and Louisville have a monster bridge, and New-York and St. Louis have taken the initiatory step toward spanning the rivers that flow by them with arches of solid masonry. The constantly increasing business between this city and East Boston—the Island Ward—and the alleged poor ferry accommodation, have prompted the building of a bridge across the channel to relieve the traffic and travel. Plans of the proposed bridge have been submitted. It will be eighteen hundred feet long, and the floor of the bridge twenty-three feet above high water. Iron or masonry piers will support it. The openings on each side of the draws will be 125 feet wide; the roadways each twenty feet wide, a twelve foot central way for horse cars and two sidewalks outside the trusses. The total cost of the bridge is estimated at $1,000,000. The petitioners for the bridge are now before the Legislature urging their claims. Naval men do not favor the idea of building a bridge across the channel, and nautical gentlemen say it would in Winter block up communication with Chelsea at the north by reason of the ice. Compensation is to be made for the displacement of water by the piers of the new bridge, by the removal of the piling which now obstructs the current at either ferry slip. Should this bill pass the Legislature it is probable that our leading merchants will take hold of the matter and push it to a successful termination.

"THE NATIONAL GAME."

Base ball playing in New-England next Summer threatens to come to grief. The Association "of National Base Ball Players," in solemn council, have agreed to abolish the system of "championship," and the members of the various clubs, with tears in their eyes, voted to melt up the silver ball, the present emblem of championship. This will be good news to many of our merchants. "Do you belong to a base ball club?" was the leading question put to applicants for situations last year. The glory of the "Harvards," the "Lowells" and the "Trimountains" is gone, and the rules governing champion games have vanished with the odium attached to them. Base ball here last Summer was good enough as a manly and healthy exercise, until it was perverted to gambling purposes. VIGIL.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Parliamentary Proceedings — Postal Changes—An Extradition Case—New Mining Bill—Returns of the Fishing Trade.

From our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, March 14, 1868.

The Parliament of the Dominion reassembled at Ottawa on Thursday, after a vacation of about two months, but the attendance was small, there being present only thirty Senators and ninety-one members of the House of Commons, or half the House. Very little was done, and it is not probable that anything of moment will come up until the middle of next week. A great deal has been said about differences in the Cabinet, but they cannot be traced further than to an alleged variance among Ministers with regard to the route of the Inter-Colonial Railway. Ministers and members from Lower Canada, now the Province of Quebec, favor the North Shore route, for the reason that it will be most beneficial to that section of the Dominion. The Ontario section and the New-Brunswick people, however, are in favor of what is known as the Major Robinson line, it having been surveyed by Major ROBINSON; consequently a difference prevails, and it has been found so difficult to arrive at a decision that instructions have been given for a fresh survey. The difficulty has really been a serious one, and your correspondent has the satisfaction of knowing that he was right in saying that the Central, or Major Robinson, route had not been decided on. It is to be hoped, nevertheless, that a decision will be speedily arrived at. Ministers were anxious, before the adjournment of Parliament, to secure the right of deciding upon the route of the Inter-Colonial Railway, so that all the preliminary arrangements for commencing the work might be made before Parliament met again; but the question of route is left just where it was, and it is fully expected that the House of Commons will have something to say about the matter very shortly.

THE SUGAR AND SAW-LOG DUTIES.

There have been various attempts made on the part of those most deeply interested to get up an excitement on the sugar question. The Boards of Trade in this city and Hamilton have met, and being under the influence of the wholesale merchants, have consequently gone in favor of a change in the duty on sugar. The object of the importers is to obtain the raw sugars at reduced rates; but it appears that the retail grocers differ from them, and where they have independence enough to speak out, they are opposed to the changes asked for by the importers. The sugar-refining business in Montreal has become an important interest, and the refiners, therefore, are with the retail grocers. The difference is one that the Ministry will have a difficulty in reconciling, and there is no telling what will be done. It seems to be agreed, however, that some change in the tariff, as regards sugar, will certainly be made.

The proposed duty on saw-logs meets with general favor, notwithstanding export duties are unpopular. It is generally thought that as the American lumber dealers are obliged to come to Canada for their lumber, it is just as well to secure a revenue. Our saw-mills are doing very little, because the logs are carried off to the United States and manufactured into lumber. A considerable trade is carried on in lumber, but it bears no comparison to the timber exported from the Province, and there is hardly any doubt that a duty will be imposed very soon.

THE POSTAL CHANGES.

The new postal regulations come into force on "All Fool's Day," when a great revolution will be created in our postal system. By it the uniform letter rate within the Dominion is reduced to three cents, and newspapers to three for one cent. In addition to this, savings-banks are to be established in connection with the Post-offices, and other important changes will be effected. Each city is to have a complete system of its own; letter boxes will be placed at certain points in the streets, and the mode of delivery is to be altered, so that we pride ourselves upon having secured a very advantageous system.

AN EXTRADITION CASE.

Rather an important case has recently been decided in our courts with regard to the law of extradition. A young man, formerly a resident of a neighboring city, counterfeited money in the State of Ohio, and made good his escape to this Province; he was followed, and under a warrant from the authorities, arrested and brought before the police magistrate, who, however, declined to decide in the matter, as he failed to see that counterfeiting came under the charge of forgery, which crime is included in the Extradition Treaty. The Ohio authorities persisted that counterfeiting in that State was known in law as forgery, and finally the matter was referred to the Government, but they refused to act, and the decision was left to the bench of Judges in Ontario, and the other day Judge ADAM WILSON decided that the case did not come under the treaty, and the prisoner has accordingly been released.

THE NEW MINING BILL.

The act passed in the recent session of the Legislature has given great dissatisfaction on account of its illiberality. It is something like the free-land-grant act, and certain to operate injuriously against the interests of the country. Instead of a fair and reasonable law, as was expected, the Government have made it so stringent in its character that strangers coming to the country will have nothing to do with mining. It seems as if the law was aimed exclusively at American citizens. Our oil production would have been of little value if United States capital had not been brought into the country, yet our Government insist that those desirous of opening up the mineral wealth of this Province shall only employ Canadian capital, except under restrictions virtually amounting to prohibition of foreign capital. The lumber and oil business have each been indebted to the capitalists of the United States for the progress made in the development of the wealth they comprise, and why should mining be subjected to different regulations as regards the introduction of foreign capital?

By the way, we are having better reports from the Madoc gold-mining district, which may be considered as reliable. Three tests are mentioned as having recently been made, the first gave 2,000 pounds of ore—$170 20 in gold and silver, the gold being valued at $96 46; the second 2,000 pounds produced $206 50 in gold and $156 70 in silver, and the third shows $125 of gold to a ton of ore, silver showing in small quantities. Now that the crushers are getting to work, we shall soon hear of other tests.

THE FISHING TRADE.

The fishing returns for last year, just published, are interesting. The number of vessels which arrived at Quebec, and belonged to that Province, bringing cargoes of sea-products, was 159, tonnage 7,825; from New-Brunswick 28 vessels, tonnage 1,439; from Nova Scotia 39 vessels, tonnage 8,201. Total value of cargoes from each Province: Quebec, $198,587; New-Brunswick, $26,972; Nova Scotia, $7,464. The different kinds of fish, shellfish, cod oil, whale oil, fish oil and seal skins are comprised in the products in question. The fresh salmon—the finest in the world, being from the Saguenay—brought by all the vessels, amounted to $8,198; pickled, $22,487; herring, $38,041; cod, $44,568; dry cod, $14,525; oysters, $11,351; cod oil, $35,827; whale oil, $11,275; seal oil, $33,776. There is hardly any doubt that the Canadian fisheries might be made much more productive than they are. It will be seen that the lower provinces do not send us a great quantity of fish; but it is gradually increasing under the change uniting the provinces.

Typographical Error.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I suppose it is quite absurd in the writer of a newspaper communication to expect a correction, though cased in "seven-leagued boots," to overtake and set right a typographical error; yet there is one error in the summing up of my article as printed in the TIMES this morning which I believe I must attempt against such fearful odds to overtake and force to speak more truthfully. I mean the error in the last three words of the communication, which, instead of "legality and jurisdiction," as according to your printer's diction, should be corrected into my own actual diction (or scription) of "*legally and juridically.*" The difference between the two is about the same as between the honest shoemaker's motto of "*mens conscia recti*" and his unworthy rival's paraphrase of it into "*mens' and womens' conscia recti* for sale here."

I am, respectfully yours,

GEORGE BEMIS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 16, 1868.

A New Presidential Movement.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says, under date of 17th inst:

"The few Radical Southerners now in this city who dislike Gen. GRANT, held a meeting last evening and after some talk decided in favor of Mr. WADE for the next President and Senator WILSON for Vice-President. Some of them subsequently called on Messrs. WADE and WILSON. They say that they received them very cordially, but gave them no encouragement, and that Mr. WILSON said that so far as he was concerned he stood where the Republican Party of his own State had placed him, on the platform with Gen. GRANT."

The Supreme Court Bill.

The Washington dispatches to the Boston *Journal*, sent on Tuesday night, contain the following:

"The bill to repeal so much of the Judiciary act as allows appelate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain cases, was submitted to the President on Friday last. The constitutional ten days in which the President has to sign or veto it will therefore expire next week. It is learned from an authentic source that he will send in his veto message by Tuesday next, and assume that the bill proposes *ex post facto* legislation."

American (Waltham) Watches.

Recommended by

Railroad Engineers, Conductors, Expressmen, and other experts as superior to all others for durability, steadiness and accuracy as timekeepers.

Purchasers should invariably insist on a certificate of genuineness.

For sale by all respectable dealers.—*Advertisement.*

All Grades of Waltham Watches

At Retail by

BENEDICT BROS., No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

—*Advertisement.*

We desire to call the attention of buyers to the sale of the first-class residence, No. 271 Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, which Messrs. ALLEN & BROWN advertise at auction on Thursday, 19th of March, and which they describe more fully among the sales at auction in our columns.—*Advertisement.*

Spring Fashions.—Petit Bonnets require beautiful hair. CHEVALIER'S TREATISE ON THE HAIR free to all—given away at the drug-stores and at my office, or sent by mail free; teaches to cultivate and have beautiful hair, and restore gray hair to its original color. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.

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Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

A Patent for Sale or Exchange for real estate in this City; price $25,000; the article is new and useful, and required in every house; a large fortune can be made by it in a few years. Inquire for Mr. TODD, No. 387 Broadway.

Wolcott's Pain Paint is progressive; breaks down all opposition. Test it—free. No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

Bartlett's Reversible Sewing-machines are the cheapest reliable Machines. BARTLETT Machine and Needle Depot, No. 569 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding cards, note paper, &c. The most elegant in the City.

Be Sure and Call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. [illegible] Broadway.

MARRIED.

BRADFORD—CLARK.—On Tuesday evening, March 17, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Gen. Samuel J. Hunt, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., FRANK STANDISH BRADFORD, M. D., to Miss SARAH J., daughter of the late Capt. Andrew Clark, all of this City.

KIDD—HEMSLEY.—On Tuesday, March 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. Banvard, HENRY E. KIDD, of New-York, to MARY, daughter of Francis Hemsley, Esq., of Paterson, N. J.

DIED.

ACKERMANN.—In Hamburg, Germany, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, ELIZABETH DOROTHEA, infant daughter of Charles F. and Henrietta Ackermann, of Brooklyn.

BRIDGES.—On Tuesday, March 17, GEORGE G. BRIDGES, aged 48 years.

His relatives and friends, also the friends of Mr. James S. Aspinwall, are invited to attend the funeral on Friday next, March 20, at 2¼ o'clock, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st.

BRUEN.—On Tuesday, March 17, HERMAN BRUEN, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and the Wardens and Vestry of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, (memorial of Bishop Wainwright,) are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at that church on Friday at 10 o'clock.

BUCKNALL.—In the City of Paris, on Sunday, March 1, of pneumonia, GEORGE EUGENE, only son of George J. and Mary E. Bucknall, aged 5 months.

The funeral will take place from the American Episcopal Church on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 12 o'clock.

CLEMENTS.—At Savannah, Ga., on Saturday, March 14, Rev. ALEXANDER CLEMENTS, Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Port Washington, N. J., and formerly of this City.

The funeral services will take place at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West 34th-st., on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

FULLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 18, DUDLEY B. FULLER, in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at Grace Church on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

INGOLDSBY.—On Tuesday morning, March 17, MARGARET INGOLDSBY, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, Felix Ingoldsby, No. 72 West 14th-st., on Friday, the 20th, at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to the Church of Saint Francis Xavier, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

IRVING.—At Sunnyside, Irvington, Westchester County, on Tuesday, March 17, MARY, daughter of Ebenezer Irving.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. Barnabas' Church, Irvington, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock. The 10 A. M. Hudson River express train will stop at Irvington.

McCLURKEN.—On Tuesday, March 17, at 8 o'clock P. M., W. JAMES McCLURKEN, nephew of Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, aged 19 years and 1 month.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, March 19, at 2 P. M., from the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church in 23d-st., near 8th-av.

McKEE.—On Saturday, March 14, JAMES W. McKEE, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner of 34th-st. and Madison-av., on Thursday, March 19, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 18, of scarlet fever, CARRIE H., youngest child of J. Wyman and Lizzie Morris, grand-daughter of Jacob L. Sharpe, of Philadelphia.

Funeral from the residence of her father, No. 93 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

PATTERSON.—On Wednesday, March 18, ELIZA, wife of Wm. Patterson, aged 40 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 20th inst., from her late residence, No. 326 West 11th-st., (formerly No. 118 Hammond-st.,) at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SPENCER.—On Tuesday, March 17, GEORGE L. SPENCER, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, at New-Rochelle, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

TIMM.—At Hoboken, N. J., HENRY PHILIP, son of Henry C. and Bertha Timm, aged 5 years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 20th inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 73 Meadow-st., Hoboken.

VAN DYNE.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 17, Miss SARAH J. VAN DYNE, daughter of the late Branson Van Dyne, Esq.

The friends and acquaintances and those of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Beach, are invited to attend the funeral services at the Chapel of the Holy Saviour, East 25th-st., this day at 12 o'clock.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

WALSH.—On Wednesday morning, March 18, Mrs. SUSAN WALSH, after a lingering illness, aged 59 years, 2 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from St. John's Episcopal Church, corner of Johnson and Washington sts., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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ROGERS, SMITH & CO.'S PLATED WARE,

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CHINA DINNER SETS a specialty of our house.

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MORTICE AND RIM LOCKS, PORCELAIN and Mineral Knobs, and all articles necessary for FIRST-CLASS HOUSES IN GREAT VARIETY.

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A WONDER FOR THE WORKSHOP.—Every mechanic should have ready at hand a box of GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE, as it is a ready remedy for accidents, such as cuts, bruises, contused wounds, burns, scalds, poisoned skin and eruptions, caused by operations in the factory, dye-house or printing office. Only 25 cents a box.

FURNITURE.

A splendid assortment, of new and elegant designs. Also, plain furniture in great variety, at

POPULAR PRICES!

MEEKS, No. 686 Broadway.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—Old copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office WEDNESDAY, 18th, THURSDAY, 19th, and SATURDAY, 21st inst., closing at 12 o'clock, noon; and as the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45; C, D and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10; and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, FROM $20 to $40 each, for in or outdoor use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. State your case and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

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Look at the embellishments in this number:

The Rustic Belle. A steel plate, and a handsome one, too.

Colored Fashion-plate, containing six figures.

A large Extension sheet, containing thirty-nine engravings. Among them will be found designs for eleven dresses, suitable for every occasion. Bonnets, cape, head-dresses, ladies' waists, children's garments, embroidery, braiding, &c., &c., also occupy their place upon it.

Sisterly affection. A beautiful tinted picture for the juveniles.

Country Joys is another fine engraving for our young friends.

In the fancy work department will be found designs for a key-bag, note-case, spectacle-case, knitted bracelet, crochet knitting bag, pincushion, lady's cap-bag, wheelbarrow match-box, and jewel case.

A Cottage, in the pointed style, is also given, with the plan.

The literary department is made up of articles from the pens of the best magazine writers of the day.

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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

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	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	110¾	111	5-20 C. '67,...	107¾	107¾
Coupon, 1881...	110¾	111	10-40 Registered.	103¾	104
6-20 Reg'd '62.	106	107	10-40 Coupon.....	103¾	104
5-20 Coupon, '62.	107¾	108¾	Gold	138¾	138¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107¾	107¾	June 7.30.....	105¾	106
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107¾	108¾	July 7.30	105¾	106
5-20 C. '67, Jan.	106¾	106¾			

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RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

MISSOURI STATE INTEREST-NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1868.

This Bank, acting as agent for the State of Missouri, will be prepared, on and after 2d March, (prox.,) to issue for said State, in accordance with the act of the General Assembly thereof, approved March 12, 1867, the new Six per Cent. Bonds of said State, of the denomination of one thousand dollars, in exchange for the over due coupons which matured from January, 1864, to January, 1867, both inclusive, on bonds issued or guaranteed by the State in aid of railroads, (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted,) being seven coupons from each bond.

Coupons should in all cases be accompanied by full schedules, and presented in sums of one thousand dollars, or in multiples of this sum, or within the fractional part of one coupon of one thereof. The excess of such fraction will be paid in cash.

The coupons, with schedules, must be left for examination, when a receipt will be given entitling the holder to receive the new bonds after such examination, and no bonds will be delivered except upon the return of the receipt. Blank schedules will be furnished by the bank.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

$20,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, and when completed, is now complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by

SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

SCOTT AND RACINE, MERCER COUNTY, ILL., KENOSHA AND WATERTOWN BONDS,

Wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Dealer in Western securities of all varieties.

MISSOURI COUPONS

Bought and sold by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co., NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BELDING, KEITH & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS AND MERCHANTS, No. 80 Lombard-st., London, E. C.

DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, UNITED STATES BONDS AND ALL AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Orders for British products promptly executed. Liberal advances made on approved consignments. Collections made and drafts retired. Circulars (published weekly) forwarded on application.

C. F. I. & C.—FOR COST, FREIGHT, INSURANCE, and commission, any production of Great Britain can be procured at the lowest market rates through Messrs. BELDING, KEITH & CO., American Bankers and Merchants, No. 80 Lombard-st., London. Orders by cable promptly executed. Circulars issued weekly on application.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., March 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors and transaction of any other business that may be presented, will be held at the office of this Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 25th inst., and re-opened for transfers on the morning of April 7, 1868.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot. 21 bonds numbered as follows: 58, 184, 235, 276, 304, 367, 357, 269, 422, 4 5, 565, 628, 454, 596, 161, 364, 527, 461, 606, 621 and 266 of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.

The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.—The transfer-books of this Company will close on the 20th instant at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and remain closed until the 1st proximo.

M. L. LANSING, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1868.

NEW-YORK, NEW-FOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH AND INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba line) preferred stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Dealer in Miscellaneous Securities.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATER CO. BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION, DUE 1887, INTEREST COUPONS AND PRINCIPAL PAID BY THE CITY TREASURER OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.

These bonds are a first lien on the entire property of the Waterworks now being constructed under an act granted by the Legislature of the State of New-York. The amount of bonds authorized to be issued is only $400,000, with $800,000 of stock coming in after the bonds. The works are now rapidly progressing toward completion, and it is expected that water will be introduced into the city on or before the 1st of July next. The estimated revenue from water-rents will be from $150,000 to $180,000 a year, of which the City, County and State pay $26,000 for 20 years; this provides for the whole amount of interest required on the bonds, and is independent of the rents for water received from the citizens of Rochester.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

NIAGARA INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 12 WALL-ST.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held at this office, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JONATHAN D. STEELE, JOE ADAMS,
DAVID STEWART, W. W. PARKIN,
JOHN C. NORTH, JR., H. WARDEN,
J. TAYLOR JOHNSTON, F. SCHUCHARDT,
EDWARD ELSWORTH, DAVID WAGSTAFF,
BEAM WHEELER, HENDERSON MOORE,
THOS. HOOKER, JAS. S. SCHENCK,
PETER NAYLOR, P. NOTMAN,
JOSEPH W. MEEKS, H. D. WALERIDGE,
A. C. KIMBALL, A. G. PHELPS,
WM. D. THOMPSON, JAMES COLLES, JR.,
GEORGE F. THOMAS, W. H. NEWMAN,
LLOYD ASPINWALL, F. W. COGGILL,
HERBERT LAND, W. H. STOCKWELL,
JAMES STOKES, HENRY F. HITCH,
EDWARD L. HEDDEN, JAMES L. FLINT,
JAS. B. ARNOLD, CYRUS P. SMITH.
G. G. ARNOLD,

And Messrs. Adam Norrie, Joseph W. Greene and Wm. H. Clay inspectors of next election. And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held 18th inst., JONATHAN D. STEELE, Esq., was re-elected President, and P. NOTMAN, Esq., Vice-President.

HENRY KIP, Secretary.

HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are a part of an issue of $60,000, by the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. N. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest 8 per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in the City at the office of the undersigned.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND N. Y. R. R. CO., SYRACUSE, March 18, 1868.

THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, 1868, on the bonds of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company will be paid, at maturity, at the Continental National Bank, in the City of New-York, on presentation of the coupons.

O. WELCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 143 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, March 13, 1868.

THE BONDS OF THE SCHUYLKILL DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, can be had at par and the accrued interest of

SAMUEL ROCK, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1868.

SIXTH TRIENNIAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FORTY PER CENT. for the three years ending at the 4th of March instant, to holders of all policies thereon entitled to the whole sum of the annual or part participating premiums received during the said three years; and an additional dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. on the whole sum of all previous dividends and additions, to holders of such policies who have fulfilled their engagements with the Company, both dividends being payable or available in the various modes explained in the Company's prospectus.

CASH ASSETS EXCEED $2,700,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES SUYDAM,	CLINTON GILBERT,
JAMES MARSH,	WILLIAM E. BOLLES,
JOHN J. CISCO,	HARRON K. CORNING,
CHAS. McCONNELLY,	JOHN C. BALDWIN,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,	EDWARD MINTURN,
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,	AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
WILLIAM WRIGHT,	JAMES GALLATIN,
DAN. H. ARNOLD,	JEREM'H P. ROBINSON,
W. R. VERMILYE,	CHAS. P. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM TUCKER,	WILLIAM M. HALSTED,
SHEPARD KNAPP,	HENRY W. FORD,
EDWARD S. CLARK,	APOLLOS R. WETMORE,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	FREDERICK SHELDON,
CHARLES E. BILL,	JAMES W. MORRISON.

JOHN J. PHELPS, President.
JOHN EADIE, Vice-President.

N. G. DE GROOT, Actuary.

ISAAC A. GIFFING, Assistant Secretary.

JAMES W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D., Medical Examiner, daily from 12 to 1½, P. M., at the Office. No. 40 Wall-st.

WILLIAM DETMOLD, M. D., Consulting Physician.

NICHOLAS DE GROOT, Secretary.

J. B. GATES, General Agent, and James Stewart, Henry Farnum, A. C. Wilcox, A. Whitney, Greenville R. Benson, Charles Northshield, J. J. Whitney, Hiram P. Crozier, W. H. Wilson, E. M. Weis and J. C. Stewart, Local Agents in the City of New-York and vicinity.

NEW AND IMPORTANT PLANS OF LIFE INSURANCE HAVE BEEN ADOPTED BY THIS COMPANY. SEND FOR THE NEW PROSPECTUS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, March 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 17) of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868 at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 31st day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen the 16th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF 15 PER CENT. will be paid to the holders of claims against the late firm of MATTHEWS & TAYLOR, at my office, No. 312 Broadway.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, Assignee.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 263 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS, from $5 to $5,000.

Amounts of one dollar received.

INTEREST COMMENCE April 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT. OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited before April 1 will bear interest from that date.

ASSETS, $4,340,000 00.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2.00 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL may concern that the copartnership formerly existing between WM. H. BRINCKERHOFF and WM. H. SPRINGSTEEN, under the firm name of BRINCKERHOFF & SPRINGSTEEN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

(Signed) WM. E. BRINCKERHOFF, WM. H. SPRINGSTEEN.

Dated MARCH 14, 1868.

JAMES W. MEAGHER RETIRED FROM our firm on the 16th March inst., and all his interest therein ceased from that date.

KEYES, DEANE & CO., No. 24 Trinity-place.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 124 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 32d and 33d sts.

AUCTION SALES.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PICTURES, comprising some of the finest works in this country.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, 18th, and THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.:

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Jas. M. Hart,	Louis Lang.	J. R. Brevoort,
A. Bierstadt,	R. W. Hubbard,	J. G. Brown,
S. R. Gifford,	J. F. Cropsey,	Smillie,
K. Van Hilton,	W. L. Sontag,	J. W. Casilear,
	and others.	

FOREIGN ARTISTS.

Just received from Goupil & Co., Paris, by M. Knoedler, comprising many of the finest works in this country, viz.:

Meissonier,	Dubufe,	Toulemouche,
Ed. Frere,	Merle,	Eug. Verboeckhoven,
Pissaan,	Koek Koek,	C. Ahrenbach,
Vanlier,	Berenger,	J. Robie.
	and others.	

The above will be on exhibition on and from Friday, 13th inst., day and evening, until the sale as above.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

On THURSDAY, March 19, at 10¾ o'clock at the private residence, No. 11 West 34th-st., near 6th-av.—GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and black walnut parlor suites, rosewood piano, by Hardman, rosewood mirror back and door etagere, centre tables, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, tables, cheval glass, decorative vases, black walnut extension table, cane-seat arm chairs, oil cloths, stair carpets, rods, &c.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

On THURSDAY, March 19, at 10¾ o'clock, at the store, No. 404 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MR. THOS. BRIEN, WHO IS RELINQUISHING THE RETAIL BUSINESS, Consisting of elegant mantel, pier and oval mirrors, richly framed; pier vases, stands and tables; picture frames, engravings, photographs, &c. Also, tables, show-cases, tools, &c., &c., without reserve.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Book Salesrooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place.

THIS DAY, Thursday, March 19, and FRIDAY, 20th, at 7 o'clock P. M. each day:

PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a large assortment of miscellaneous books in the various departments of literature, history, biography, fiction, &c. &c. Also, a MEDICAL LIBRARY of about 500 volumes—the usual assortment of books to be found in the library of a physician. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

CLEARANCE SALE OF BALDWIN'S LIBRARY.

MONDAY, MARCH 23, and following days.

Private Library of the late A. W. Bradford, Esq., formerly Surrogate of this City, comprising a very choice and elegant collection of books in various departments of literature, many early printed and rare works relating to America; fine illustrated works. Also, several very scarce editions of the Bible, among which may be mentioned John Eliot's Indian Bible, the first Bible printed in America, now very scarce; The "Breeches" Bible; Douay Bible, &c. &c. Also, a valuable collection of English Bibles, Prayer-books and Testaments, elegantly bound in full morocco; Doré's Illustrated Works; Boydell's Shakespeare, 9 vols. and 1 vol. plates, folio; Kingsborough's Mexican Antiquities, 9 vols, folio, colored plates; Meyrick's Armor, 3 vols., half morocco; the Turner Gallery, full morocco; Pyramids of Gizeh, folio, &c., &c.

Catalogues ready.

GOTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co., will sell, by BANKS, BROWN & DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, noon.

75,000 TONS of Coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during April, 1868.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 19, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9, East River:

3,320 boxes fresh Sicily Orange's.
1,000 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Wm. Muir*, from Palermo.

AUCTION SALES OF FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will give their personal attention to sales of FURNITURE at PRIVATE RESIDENCES, of one thousand and upwards, for the past 20 years, and will also hold regular sales at their spacious rooms, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF EIGHTY VALUABLE lots, situated on 5th-av., opposite Central Park, Madison, 3d and 4th ave., 60th, 86th, 87th, 104th, 17th, 85th, 86th, 88th, 90th and 115th sts.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New-York.

5TH-AV.—2 lots, s. e. corner 65th-st., opposite Central Park.

MADISON-AV.—4 lots, n. w. corner of 86th-st.
MADISON-AV.—4 lots, n. w. corner of 60th-st.
4TH-AV.—8 lots, west side, comprising the entire front, between 60th and 67th sts.
3D-AV.—3 lots, west side, between 114th and 115th sts.
6TH-ST.—4 lots, south side, 200 feet east of 5th-av.
6TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, 95 ft. west of Madison-av.
6TH-ST.—6 lots, south side, 10 feet east of 5th-av.
6TH-ST.—1 lot, north side, 95 feet west of Madison-av.
6TH-ST.—8 lots, north side, 100 feet west of 4th-av.
7TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, 100 feet west of 4th-av.
17TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 45 feet east of Madison-av.
87TH-ST.—6 lots, south side, 94 feet west of Av. A.
87TH-ST.—6 lots, south side, 94 ft. 9 inch. west of Av. A.
87TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 200 feet west of Av. A.
90TH-ST.—8 lots, south side, 225 feet west of 9th-av.
115TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 65 feet west of 3d-av.

Terms at sale. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, corner of

6TH-AV.—The two-story Philadelphia brick front stores and dwellings, situate on the east side of 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., and known as Nos. 488 and 490; on the rear of No. 488 is a four-story brick house, and on the rear of No. 490 is a three-story brick stable. The lots are of extra size, and the property is now rented for $19,000 per annum.

WEST 29TH-ST.—The first-class four-story English basement brick house and lot, situate on the north side of West 29th-st., about 100 feet east of 6th-av., known as No. 47. House 25x50 feet, has modern improvements; is in fine order, and now rents for $5,000 per annum. Lot 25 feet deep.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY NO. 98 MAIDEN-LANE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of THOMAS T. READ, Esq., executor of ROBERT MCCOLLERY.

MAIDEN-LANE—The lot of land with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the southerly side of Maiden-lane, a short distance west of Pearl-st., and known as No. 98 Maiden-lane. Lot 22x70.

ALSO, Leasehold interest in and Hudson City Horse Car Railroad stock, $50 each.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOTS ON 136TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

126TH-ST.—The two lots of land, with the two-story and attic frame house thereon, situate on the north side of 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The house is 21 by about 40 feet, has brick basement, and is filled in with brick; water to second story. Lots each 25x99 feet 11 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CORNER LOTS ON 7TH-AV. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, corner of

8TH-AV.—The lot of land, with the four-story brick store and dwelling thereon, situate on the southwest corner of 8th-av. and 56th-st., and known as No. 863 8th-av. Lot 25 feet 5 inches by 100 feet.

E. A. LAURENCE, Auctioneer.

LAURENCE & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, March 24, 1868, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York. The Rowland (homestead) farm, containing about 135 acres of land under cultivation, situated in the town of Flushing, Queen's County, L. I., fronting on the road leading from Jamaica to Flushing, 2½ miles from either village, and 10 miles from Hunter's Point Ferry. The property will be sold in 6 plots of from 3 to 35 acres each; on nigh ground and fronting on said roads. On the property is a large two-story frame, containing ten rooms, with an extension. Also a good tenement or farm-house with numerous out-buildings. The neighborhood is good and a rare opportunity is offered for a desirable residence, or for market gardening purposes. Also 15 acres of salt meadow at Flushing. Terms easy.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, Basement.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

PUBLISHER'S SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF STANDARD ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS, WORKS ON ART, SCIENCE, BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY, &c., &c., MANY OF THEM IN SUPERIOR BINDINGS.

H. D. MINER & BARKER, will sell at auction, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., on FRIDAY, March 20, at 10½ o'clock, among which will be found Appleton's Cyclopedia and Annuals, 21 vols., half Turkey; Black's Edinburgh edition of Sir Walter Scott's Waverley Novels, 25 vols., full calf; Dickens' Works, 15 vols.; Shakespeare, Knight's Shakespeare, Scott and Henry's Bible, Masterpieces of Industrial Art, 3 vols. folio, full Turkey, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HANDSOME FARM ON OSCAWANNA LAKE, NEAR PEEKSKILL.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 20, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, to close the estate of stephen McCabe:

OSCAWANNA LAKE.—38 acres, (more or less,) with dwelling-house, barn, shop, &c., only eight miles from Peekskill, on the west side of the lake. The dwelling, which will run within three miles of the place, is plenty of fruits of all kinds in abundance. The farm has a large front on Oscawanna Lake, which is one of the prettiest in New-York State. There are five acres of hotel cut on it.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION—NOS. 18 AND 20 THAMES-ST., NEAR CHURCH-ST. EXTENSION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 20, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

THAMES-ST.—The valuable property, with the brick buildings thereon, Nos. 18 and 20 Thames-st., south side, between Trinity-place and Greenwich-st., and about 50 feet from the new line of Church-st. extension; together 61 feet front, 38.10 rear, 83.5 east line and 54.7 west line.

Maps and full particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—SALE OF VALUABLE improved real estate, by order of the executors of the estate of Isaac Dyckman, deceased.—BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, March 19, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following desirable property:

22D-ST.—Four three-story brick houses, known as Nos. 120, 122, 124, 126 East 22d-st.

LAURENS-ST.—One lot and building thereon, known as No. 137 Laurens-st.

STANTON-ST.—One lot and building thereon, 37 feet easterly of Norfolk-st., and known as No. 143 Stanton-st.

For maps or particulars apply at the office of the Executors' counsel, Messrs. Lockwood & Crosby, No. 138 Nassau-st.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE store and dwelling on southeast corner of Union and Hicks sts., Brooklyn, at the City salesroom, Court-st., on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, auctioneers.

Lot 22x87; house 21x50.

Sale positive. Possession May 1. Sixty per cent. on mortgage. J. R. SMITH, Executor, No. 293 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN & BROWN,

Office No. 96 Broadway.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

THURSDAY, March 19, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON LEXINGTON-AV.

Also,

HOUSE AND STABLE ON EAST 35TH-ST.

LEXINGTON-AV.—The elegant first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 271 Lexington-av., between 37th and 38th sts., on crown of Murray Hill, commanding a fine view of the East River and west end of Long Island. The house is finished in rosewood and black walnut on parlor floor, and hardwood stairs and blinds to fourth floor; elaborately frescoed in encaustic throughout, (the upper rooms being as carefully painted as the parlors;) has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Lot 24.8x100.

Also,

EAST 35TH-ST.—The three-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 158 East 35th-st., (new No. 236;) has the modern improvements and is handsomely finished, together with the two-story brick stable on rear of lot; port cochere entrance to same; has stalls for five horses, above ground; abundant carriage room, with high dry room beneath that could be used for stalls. (The house and stable are both built and finished in the very best manner, and have recently been put in complete order; house, 22x40; stable, 25x45; lot, 25x98.9; sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. Maps, particulars and permits at office of the auctioneers.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 94 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, at auction, on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., through Wyckoff & Little, Auctioneers, at the City Salesroom, Court-st. Location near Fulton-av., and first class; ten minutes' walk from the ferries; house contains all improvements. Sale positive.

J. E. SMITH, Executor, No. 293 Broadway.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salerooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn: Five excellent rosewood and three mahogony pianos; pier mirrors; good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture; mattresses; glass, plated and china ware; fancy dry goods, velvet and other carpets, &c.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOT ON BROOKLYN Heights, No. 68 Clark-st.; will be sold THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

BABYLON, L. I.—THE HOMESTEAD OF the late PHILEMON MILLARD, containing about 50 acres of good land, will be sold at auction, SATURDAY, March 21. Location, few rods from Southside Railroad, three minutes' walk from the depot.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and executed between ELIAS F. COLLINS, of JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred d

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
EUROPE..........ROUSSAN....SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT..........BOCANDE....SATURDAY, April 18
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, May 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88. *These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.* Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, March 21, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SIBERIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 1
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 8
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 15
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 22
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 29
Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..Mar. 21
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..MONDAY....Mar. 23
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY..Mar. 28
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY..April 4
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, April 6
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, April 11

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency. Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.: MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, COLORADO, NEBRASKA, with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, March 25
COLORADO (new)..........WEDNESDAY, April 1
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, April 15
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency. Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st. For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY. UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21. COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, March 28. CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, April 4. From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon. Rates of passage, payable in currency: Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location. Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160. Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates. For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS. To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TARIFA..........March 26
PALMYRA..........April 9
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at $40. For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green. For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway. E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE. Steamers fortnightly to LONDON DIRECT from Pier No. 3 North River. BELLONA, March 21. | WM. PENN, April 18. CELLA, April 4. | ATALANTA, May 2. For passage at cheapest currency rates apply to ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway. For freight to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE. THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA will leave SATURDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 47 North River. Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month: MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23. MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23. SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23. These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 19. COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, March 26. MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 2. For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE, Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..........Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES..........Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

The steamship GENERAL MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River. Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, Apply to the agent, SAMUEL STEVENS, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. EMPIRE LINE. EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M. The favorite side-wheel steamships SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 21. SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 28. Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers. For freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. EVERY THURSDAY. New sidewheel steamships GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, March 19. H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, March 26. From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY. The first-class steamships MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 21. HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 28. At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY. MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports. Freight taken as low as by any other line. WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, March 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission. MATANZAS will sail on the following SATURDAY. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding. One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free. MARCH 21—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY. Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China. For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office or the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY! THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA. Via Panama or Nicaragua. Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line. For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows: VIA PANAMA. MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA. MARCH 25, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship NEVADA. VIA NICARAGUA. APRIL 4, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent. WM. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-President. No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA. The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin. Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand. Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here. For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA. REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on SATURDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. To insure shipment freight must be sent down early. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR FERNANDINA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS. The first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, will sail for Fernandina on SATURDAY, March 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River. Through bills of lading signed to points in the interior, Jacksonville, and all places on the St. John's River. Superior passenger accommodations. For passage or freight apply to FLORIDA RAILROAD CO., No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE. Steamships of this line leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 P. M. as follows: MARIPOSA, SATURDAY, March 21. GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, March 28. CORTEZ, SATURDAY, April 4. GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, April 11. For freight or passage apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, March 24. LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 31. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND. OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY. One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburg and Weldon Railroads. For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st. Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH. OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY. One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections. For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st. Bills of lading signed on the pier.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME. Leave James-slip: 9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead. 11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations. 3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead. 4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations. 5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION. On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch. Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry: 8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. 8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations. 10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. 3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations. 4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick. 5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations. 5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West. 6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations. 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change. 8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West. Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis. Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines. Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains. Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows: 8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. 10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North. 11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. 3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached. 4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany. 6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays. 11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40. Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGELY reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER F. NEWMAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. MARCH 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE L. CANNON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. Dated New-York, March 7, 1868. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RUTGER BIGSBY and JAMES BUCKLAND, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or either of them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. MARCH 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES E. STEVENSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. MARCH 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS McSPEDON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. MARCH 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE BOLLENHAGEN, of Hoboken, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, N. J., before Mr. Staats L. Morris, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. BENAJAH DEACON, United States Marshal, as Messenger. MARCH 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WALWORTH D. CRANE, JOHN B. FASSITT and JOSEPH C. DANCKELMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the separate estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. MARCH 19, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL L. HILLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Michael L. Hiller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. KAUFMANN, FRANK & WILCOXSON, Attorneys for petitioner, No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York City. mh19-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT H. WRIGHT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Albert H. Wright, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, that the 3d day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 3d day of March, 1868. mh5-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY GILES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Giles, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of March, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York on the 4th day of March, 1868. mh5-law3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC SECKENDORF, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Isaac Seckendorf, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if they have any why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, 18th day of March, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. KAUFMANN, FRANK AND WILCOXSON, Attorneys for the bankrupt, No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York City. mh19-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. MERCHANT, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of James H. Merchant: Take notice, that a petition has been filed in said Court by James H. Merchant, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims, provable under said act, and that the 3d day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. GEORGE F. BETTS, mh5-law3wTh* Clerk of the District Court.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WHITTEN E. KIDD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Whitten E. Kidd, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 27th day of February, 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, mh5-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILANDER H. STEBBINS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. Dated New-York, 11th day of March, A. D. 1868. mh12-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH A. SOLOMON and DAVID POHALSKI, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of April, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts. Dated New-York, the 18th day of March, A. D., 1868. mh19-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of YOUNG B. CHOLES, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Young B. Choles, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, and who was, to wit, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the said district. Dated at New-York, the 2d day of March, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, mh19-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PETER V. Z. LANE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. MARCH 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LUCIEN DUBERNET, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. MARCH 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE DE WITT, of Yonkers, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. MARCH 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN R. SMITH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. MARCH 17, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTONIO GONZALEZ, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Antonio Gonzalez, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of March, 1868. mh5-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 732.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN BOUTON, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edwin Bouton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, mh19-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

DRY GOODS.

GENUINE EMPRESS KID GLOVES, REDUCED TO $1 A PAIR.

A splendid assortment of new colors, just received.

RICHARD GREEN, NO. 375 Canal, corner Laurens-st.

STRANG & ADRIANCE, NO. 355 BROADWAY, Between Leonard and Franklin sts., Will open on MONDAY, at retail, some GREAT NOVELTIES in PARIS DRESS GOODS, SILKS, PRINTED PIQUES and PERCALES. BLACK ALPACAS, from 35c. upward, great bargains. 1,000 DOZ. BEST KID GLOVES ever sold in New-York, at $1 per pair; with great variety of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, SHAWLS and HOSIERY.

R. H. MACY, 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV. NOW OPENING. SPRING STOCK OF STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, PARASOLS, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, KID GLOVES, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.

S. CANTRELL, NO. 813 BROADWAY. SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN; ALSO, FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS.

AT JACKSON'S NO. 551 BROADWAY, BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! FROM AUCTION. A SPLENDID LINE OF BLACK GROS GRAIN AND HEAVY REPS, 3-4 WIDE, FROM $2 PER YARD, ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE. ALSO FROM AUCTION, 100 PIECES OF GREY CHENE POPLINS DE PARIS, DOUBLE WIDTH, 50 CENTS PER YARD, WORTH 87½ CENTS. SUCH BARGAINS HAVE NOT BEEN OFFERED FOR MANY YEARS. MANY OF THESE GOODS CAN BE WORN BY LADIES NOT IN MOURNING. W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS, NO. 551 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.'S.

NEW SPRING GOODS. Dress trimmings, ribbons, velvets, laces. Embroideries, stamped and embroidered yokes, bands, linen collars, hdkfs., frillings, hosiery, gloves, undergarments, &c., &c. Nice fitting woven whalebone corsets, $1. Best steel-spring skirts, $1. N. B. Werly Paris corsets at reduced prices. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, Near 19th-st., east side.

STRAW GOODS. At No. 11 Leroy-place will be found a choice assortment of Straw Goods, which milliners and the trade generally are respectfully invited to examine. R. MEIN, No. 11 Leroy-place, (Bleecker-st.,) one block West of Broadway.

PATTERN BONNETS AND SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.—L. BINNS' immense millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Great display this day of Spring bonnets, flowers and ribbons. Save this.

MADAME FERRERO, NO. 6 LAFAYETTE-place, near Great Jones-st., will open PARIS MILLINERY, on THURSDAY, March 19.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.—CLEARING OUT SALE OF CARpets, Oilcloths, Window Shades, &c.; payments taken monthly; a rare chance for housekeepers. D. KELLY & CO., corner 25th-st. and 6th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL. For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North. The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city. Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn. Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M. H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager. G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE. GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE. The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, } MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, } TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads. NO CHANGE OF CARS. These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains. For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River. SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent. D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 19, 2 P. M.	Friday, March 20, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, March 21, 3 P. M.	Monday, March 23, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, March 24, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, Mar. 25, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Mar. 26, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, March 27, 9 A. M.
Saturday, March 28, 10 A. M.	Monday, Mar. 30, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, March 31, 12 M.	

RIVER OPEN.—THE TROY LINE STEAMers are now receiving freight at Pier No. 44 North River, for Troy and other points north. First boat on SUNDAY, at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—14TH-ST. LAST NIGHT OF THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA. FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1868. LUCREZIA BORGIA. Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE, Madame STELLA BONHEUR, Signors MASSIMILIANI, ORLANDINI, SARTI, NICOLAO. The grand romantic symphony, entitled THE SAILOR'S DREAM, composed by Signor P. Brignoli, will be performed under the direction of the composer. SATURDAY—Grand Farewell Matinee—ROBERTO. Seats for Friday evening can now be had at the box office, Academy; Macoy's, No. 114 and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE ROBERTO. SATURDAY, MARCH 21, at 1 P. M. GRAND GALA FAREWELL MATINEE, BY THE LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA. ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO. Admission $1 to all parts of the house. No reserved seats. To avoid a rush at the door, tickets may be purchased in advance at the box office of the Academy of Music, Macoy's, No. 114, and Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Positively last night but one of the LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA. THURSDAY EVENING, March 19, 1868, at 8 P. M., Only appearance of the world-renowned German basso, HERR JOSEPH HERRMANS. The popular premiere danseuse, Miss TERESA WOOD. Positively the only night of Meyerbeer's immortal masterwork, ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO. Mme. DE LA GRANGE, Miss McCULLOCH, BRIGNOLI, LORINI, HERRMANS and Miss TERESA WOOD, NICOLAO. Seats can be secured at Macoy's, 114 Broadway, New-York, and at the box-office, Brooklyn Academy of Music.

THE PEOPLE'S READINGS! TO-NIGHT—10 CENTS!

FRENCH THEATRE. H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director. POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHTS OF THE GRAND DUCHESS, as arrangements have been completed for the early production of LA BELLE HELENE. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND TIME. THE GRAND DUCHESS THIS EVENING, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, and MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT ONE. Saturday Evening next, M. LA ROCHE'S BENEFIT, L'AVENTURIERE and LA GRAMMAIRE. Saturday Evening next, THE GRAND DUCHESS At the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Seats secured at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE. EXTRA. POSITIVELY THE LAST MATINEE OF THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. SATURDAY, March 21, at 1 o'clock. There can be no other Matinee this season of this most brilliant and popular Opera. Seats secured at the theatre; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters' 200 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL. OLE BULL'S GRAND CONCERTS. OLE BULL will give his SECOND GRAND CONCERT. FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, assisted by the following artists: MME. VARIAN HOFFMAN, the favorite Prima Donna. SIGNOR SEVERINI, Tenor, (who has kindly consented to sing at the concerts of his illustrious countryman.) MR. POLLAK, Baritone. MR. EDWARD HOFFMAN, the eminent Pianist and Composer. MR. A. F. TOULMIN, Harpist. MR. GEORGE W. MORGAN, the celebrated Organist, (who has been especially engaged for these concerts.) Admission $1: Reserved seats 50 cents extra. OLE BULL GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, AT 2 O'CLOCK. Admission $1; no extra charge for reserved seats. F. WIDDOWS, Manager.

THE PEOPLE'S READINGS! TO-NIGHT—COOPER INSTITUTE!

GRAND LOTTA MATINEE AT PIKE'S Opera House, SATURDAY, March 21, 1868. Doors open at 12 M. Admission to all parts of the house, 75c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, from 1st-avenue to East River.
2. For building sewers in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets; Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets; One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River; Avenue A, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
3. For building sewer in Seventy-fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River.
4. For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

1. Both sides of Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, from First-avenue to the East River; also, the east side of First-avenue, from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-fourth-street.
2. Both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifteenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; also, both sides of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twentieth-street; also, both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Harlem River; also, the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, and both sides of One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, from Second to Fourth avenues; also, both sides of Avenue A, from One Hundred and Seventeenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; also, the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Fourth-avenue to New-avenue, east, and both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Fifth-avenue; also, the west side of Fourth-avenue, and the east side of New-avenue, east, from One Hundred and Twenty-third to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street.
3. All the lots on all the blocks lying between Sixty-ninth and Ninety-third streets and the Fourth and Fifth avenues: also all the lots on all the blocks lying between Sixty-seventh and Eighty-fifth streets, and Fourth-avenue and the East River.
4. Both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice. JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors. OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 10, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868. NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1868, will be open to inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1868, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City." JONATHAN W. ALLEN, IRA G. MILLER, JAMES M. RAYMOND, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1868. ON THE PETITION OF JOHN BROWN, of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 30th day of May, 1854, for an improvement in Hot Water Apparatus, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 30th day of May, 1868: It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 11th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted. Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application. Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony. Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing. A. M. STOUT, Acting Commissioner of Patents.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. WHITNEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of A. M. Sweet, No. 4 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 17, 1868. AUGUSTA P. WHITNEY, Administratrix. Th19-law6mTh*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST HAYDTER against RUDOLPH HAYDTER.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, March 10, 1868, in the City Hall, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 11 Greenwich-av., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 10, 1868. W. C. CARPENTER, Plaintiff's Attorney. mh19-law6wTh*

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—sickness, losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK. PARTICULAR NOTICE. The performance will commence at ten minutes before 8 precisely. Seats are secured until the end of the first act, which terminates at five minutes past 8. It is hoped that this notice will prevent disappointment and loss of seats.

ROSEDALE

will be acted EVERY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, WITH NEW SCENERY, BEAUTIFUL APPOINTMENTS, NOVEL EFFECTS, SPLENDID COSTUMES, AND THE FOLLOWING GREAT CAST: MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. E. T. RINGGOLD, MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MISS LIZZIE TIMONEY, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. W. H. POPE, MR. T. J. WARD, MR. E. CASHIN, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MRS. VERNON, MISS FANNY MORANT, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS CARMAN. Doors open at 7½.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE. IMMENSE SUCCESS OF MISS LOTTA. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 19, 1868, THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS and FAMILY JARS. Miss Lotta as Paul, The Pet, and Liddy Lanigan. Matinee SATURDAY, March 21. Doors open at 12 M. Admission to all parts of the house, 75c.

THE PEOPLE'S READINGS! TO-NIGHT—COOPER INSTITUTE.

GRAND LOTTA MATINEE AT PIKE'S Opera House, SATURDAY, March 21, 1868. Doors open at 12 M. Admission to all parts of the house, 75c.

STEINWAY HALL. SIXTH GRAND ORATORIO NIGHT. THIS THURSDAY, MARCH 19, Mendelssohn's greatest work, ELIJAH, with the following eminent artists: Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Mrs. EMELINE REED, Mrs. E. H. JANES, Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Mr. F. N. SCOTT, Mr. HENRY TUCKER. GRAND CHORUS OF 300 VOICES. NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY. E. J. CONNOLLY, Organist. F. L. RITTER, Conductor. Tickets $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY HALL. SATURDAY. THEODORE THOMAS' FIFTH AND LAST SYMPHONY SOIREE, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, AT 8. Soloist—Mme. PAREPA ROSA. THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 80 PERFORMERS. PROGRAMME:

Overture, Benvenuto Cellini (first time)..........Berlioz
Scena ed Aria, op. 58 (first time)..........Rubinstein
Gretchen, Faust Symphony..........Liszt
Cavatine, Freyschutz..........Weber
Symphony, Eroica..........Beethoven

Tickets, $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can now be had at the music-stores and Hall.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. L. B. LENT..........Director. MATINEES AT 2½ WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. UNPRECEDENTED COMBINATION OF WORLD-RENOWNED ARTISTS! First Week in America of MR. H. B. WILLIAMS, THE GREATEST OF ENGLISH JESTERS. Engaged in London expressly for the New-York Circus. MISS LUCILLE WATSON, MISS LUCILLE WATSON. PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, And the entire force of DARING RIDERS AND ACROBATS Comprised in the Unequaled New-York Circus Troupe, IN BRILLIANTLY DIVERSIFIED ACTS.

FIRST DRAMATIC MATINEE AT PIKE'S Opera House, SATURDAY, March 21, 1868. Admission to all parts of the house, 75c.

THE PEOPLE'S READINGS! TO-NIGHT—10 CENTS!

LECTURES.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., WILL DELIVER a lecture in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d-st., near 8th-av., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject: *Christian Activity.* Tickets, 50 cents.

EVERETT ROOMS, 34TH-ST. AND Broadway.—*Italy, Germany, Napoleon, Bismarck.* Second Lecture—*French Republic of 1848 and Lamartine*, by ALONZO TRIPP, THURSDAY EVENING, March 19. Tickets at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

"A VOYAGE AROUND CAPE HORN," an amusing lecture by Rev. S. B. BELL, D. D., THIS EVENING, in the North Baptist Church, corner Christopher and Bedford sts. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 30 cents.

FREE LECTURE—DOMESTIC LIFE IN SYRIA, by GEO. E. POST, M. D., THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7½ P. M., in Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., below 2d-av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FLUID AND CONDENSED MILK. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, March 4, 1868. Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 20th inst., for supplying the institutions under their charge with pure milk for one year, commencing on the 1st day of April next. Proposals will be received for supplying fluid and condensed milk, it being reserved by the Commissioners to select either or both of the above descriptions, as they may determine to be most advantageous to the Department. The above is to be of the best quality in every respect, and the fluid to be pure unskimmed country milk. Satisfactory evidence will be required of the ability of parties to furnish the quantity called for without default, and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof as they may deem proper. Any information required will be given on application at their office. JOSHUA PHILLIPS, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS Will be received by the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 1st day of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for altering and repairing the building, &c., on lot No. 174 Mulberry-st., near Broome-st. Plans and specifications of said alterations and repairs can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor. Two responsible and approved sureties—whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract—will be required from the successful bidder. The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so. Dated March 19, 1868. WILSON SMALL, HORATIO P. ALLEN, PETER H. JACKSON, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, OTTO H. COOP, Committee on Buildings.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, NO. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1868. SEALED PROPOSALS, (IN DUPLICATE,) with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, March 23, 1868, for the trucking of all Government Stores within the City of New-York which it may be the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to move, for the period of one year. Proposals must state the price per carman's load of 5 barrels pork, 7 barrels flour, or 1,500 lbs. weight of other goods.

For any distance not exceeding ½ mile.
For any distance exceeding ½ mile, but not exceeding 1 mile.
For any distance exceeding 1 mile, but not exceeding 1½ miles.
For any distance exceeding 1½ miles, but not exceeding 2 miles.
For any distance exceeding 2 miles, but not exceeding 2½ miles.
For any distance exceeding 2½ miles, but not exceeding 3 miles.
Per ½ mile for any distance exceeding 3 miles.

The contractor will be required to perform the work at any time called upon, reasonable notice being given him, at night and upon Sundays when necessary, without any extra compensation, and no extra allowance will be made for any detention in the delivery of stores except when caused by an officer or agent of the Government. The contractor must be prepared to execute any trucking he may be called upon for by the Quartermaster's Department from and after the 1st day of April, 1868, and must be present in person at all times to receive and execute all orders which may be given for work to be done. No proposal will be considered unless coming from responsible parties, and is accompanied by the guarantees of two responsible persons, setting forth their willingness to become security in the sum of $5,000 for the faithful fulfillment of the contract. The United States reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids. Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed, "PROPOSALS FOR TRUCKING GOVERNMENT STORES." RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-General and A. Q. M. G. U. S. A.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work to which it relates, the name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda, Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, March 21, 1868, for the construction of sewers in the following locations, to wit: Specification No. 1.—In 10th-av., between 59th and 61st sts., with branch in 61st-st. Specification No. 2.—In 82-st., between 2d and 4th avs., with branch in 3d-av. Specification No. 3.—In Eldridge, Sheriff and Goerck sts., between Broome and Delancy sts.; in Pitt and Sheriff sts., between Rivington and Stanton sts., and in Norfolk-st., between Stanton and Houston sts. Specification No. 4.—Sewers in 4th-av., from 49th-st. to and through 50th-st. to near 5th-av.; and in Lexington-av., between 54th and 55th sts. Specification No. 5.—Sewer in 128th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Specification No. 6.—Sewers in 2d-av., between 120th and 123d sts.; and in 119th and 121st sts., between 2d and 4th avs. Specification No. 7.—Sewer in 73d-st., between 8th and 10th avs. Specification No. 8.—In Washington-st., between Charlton and King sts.; in Hudson-st., between King and Clarkson sts.; in Dominick-st., between Clark and Varick sts.; and in Clark-st., between Broome and Spring sts. Specification No. 9.—In 59th-st., between Lexington and 7th avs.; and Specification No. 10.—In 124th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The plans for the above sewers may be seen and specifications and forms for proposals obtained at the office of the Bureau of Sewers. THOMAS STEPHENS, ROB'T L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board. NEW-YORK, March 9, 1868.

NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1868. PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL BE received by the undersigned until 10 A. M. FRIDAY, 20th inst., for 500 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. 1,000 barrels of first quality Extra Superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* 20,000 pounds Carolina RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels. *The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.* C. L. KILBURN, Brevet Brigadier-General.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8. SPLENDID HIT OF G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME, HUMPTY DUMPTY. FUNNIEST PANTOMIME | BEST BALLET. BEST SCENERY. | FINEST SPECTACLE. Densely crowded. Throngs turned away. Reserved seats all sold out days ahead. Uproarious fun and general enthusiasm. The pantomime "the" exciting event of the theatrical year. G. L. FOX..........as..........CLOWN. The unapproachably great "star" danseuse, MLLE. RETA SANGALI. GRAND BALLET. | WITTY BURLESQUE. FUNNY TRICKS. | GRACEFUL SKATING. GROTESQUE ILLUSIONS | UPROARIOUS FUN. Seats secured six days in advance. MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY. THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7¾ AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 11 O'CLOCK. IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW FAIRY BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA. HOUSES NIGHTLY OVERFLOWING WITH THE MOST CRITICAL AUDIENCES To witness the GRANDEST PRODUCTION YET OFFERED TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC. THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1868, will be presented for the 63d time, THE WHITE FAWN, in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S VERY RENOWNED AND ONLY GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE. ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS. The piece concludes with an ASTONISHING TRANSFORMATION, REVEALING THE BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY. A DAZZLING SCENE OF ENCHANTING SPLENDOR. Unapproachable in grandeur, beauty and detail. A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1. Seats secured six days in advance.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE. LOTTA MATINEE, Saturday, March 21, 1868. Admission to all parts of the house, 75c.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.—Admission, 50 cents. Fourth week and unequivocal success of Miss KATE REIGNOLDS. A great dramatic triumph. Col. Fitzgerald's new play. LIGHT AT LAST, now being performed in four cities, and witnessed with intense interest by applauding thousands. Miss REIGNOLDS will appear every evening and SATURDAY MATINEE, supported by a star company, comprising G. C. Boniface, G. H. Clarke, Harry Hawk, H. O. Ryner, Mesdames Davy, Logan, Linyard, Wright, &c., &c. For particulars see small bills. Curtain at 8.

THE PEOPLE'S READINGS! TO-NIGHT—COOPER INSTITUTE!

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE. THIS THURSDAY—LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF CHANFRAU AS SAM. FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF CHANFRAU. TWO PIECES—CHANFRAU IN BOTH. SATURDAY—LAST SAM MATINEE. On MONDAY will be produced a new Comedy entitled JOE, written expressly for Chanfrau by De Walden.

MISS KATE REIGNOLDS. A HIT. LIGHT AT LAST—A HIT. The acting a hit—the music a hit. Miss KATE REIGNOLDS as the heroine, Catharine Fairlawn, in Col. Fitzgerald's new play. LIGHT AT LAST. EVERY NIGHT AT WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE. The Press unanimous in praise of this "Last" production. The public charmed. "LIGHT AT LAST" MATINEE—SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE. LAST THREE NIGHTS OF MISS KATE FISHER. Only night of MAZEPPA. Female Minstrel Scene of the Three Fast Men. Honest Joe. M'lle COHITA RONZATI. To-morrow evening, Farewell Benefit of Miss KATE FISHER.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE. LOTTA MATINEE, Saturday, March 21, 1868. Admission to all parts of the house, 75c.

THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS HAS ARRIVED!

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FIRST DRAMATIC MATINEE AT PIKE'S Opera House, Saturday, March 21, 1868. Admission to all parts of the house, 75c.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PAINTINGS. AT S. P. AVERY'S GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av. Open daily from 9 A. M. until dark, and MONDAY EVENINGS from 7 until 10 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York. Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROS., OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble. Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED stock of new and second-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let, and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-place.

PIANO-FORTES.—NEW AND SECOND-hand, having every modern improvement, for sale at bargains, by JENNYS & SON, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview. Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold ONLY at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. CAUTION—All others are counterfeits. No charge for advice. Her circular, "TO THE MARRIED" sent free.

LADIES, DOCTOR ALLEN, NO. 119 Greenwich-av., insures immediate relief from whatever cause produced, with safety. An experienced female physician in attendance. Consultation letter free.

ALL SPECIAL DISEASES, ALSO NERVOUS and physical debility, speedily and effectually cured by Dr. WEST, No. 545 Broadway. Consultations strictly private and confidential.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, SEMINAL WEAKness and emissions permanently cured by Dr. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place. Sores and ulcers quickly healed. The last vestige of disease eradicated.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicine. Can return same day. Consultation all hours.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES, WHATEVER CAUSE, BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular free by post.

DR. POWERS, NO. 191 STANTON-ST., CURES certain diseases sure; nervous debility sure; female troubles sure. Confidential circular sent by first post.

DR. AND MME. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED, WITHOUT MERcury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood. Also, ladies troubles.

LADIES' PHYSICIAN IN NEED—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place. Sure and immediate relief to all in trouble.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week: gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.

The steamship *Columbia*, which left Havana March 14, arrived at this port yesterday. We are indebted to Purser J. S. SAFFORD for the prompt delivery of our Mexican and Havana letters and files.

WEST INDIES.

American Topics Discussed in Cuba—The Coolie Trade—Reported Importation of Africans—Murder and Suicide—Dueling—Affairs at Porto Rico and San Domingo.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 14, 1868.

The political troubles in the United States are causing the most intense excitement in the island of Cuba, and every phase of the impeachment process is watched and discussed with almost as much interest as in the United States. Nearly all the leading articles of the Havana journals treat of this subject, and the movements of Gen. GRANT and Secretary STANTON are as well known to Cuban politicians as if the Spanish West Indies formed a part of the Union. While political changes in Spain are hardly mentioned those of the United States form the basis of every conversation among the intelligent, each distinct political party in the North being represented here, the ultra or Republican Cubans taking sides with the extreme Radicals, the wealthy and order-loving Creoles leaning toward the conservative Republicans, while nearly all the Spaniards—and, in fact, the largest and most respectable number among the inhabitants—wish for a prompt and peaceable solution of the present conflict in Washington, and defend the action of President JOHNSON, whom they consider a man of great nerve and talent, placed in an unenviable position by a powerful body of arrogant politicians. The papers are equally distinct in their mode of discussing the subject, the *Opinion* (successor of the *Sigla* and *Occidente*) being Radical, while the *Prensa* very ably takes up the gauntlet for JOHNSON, and the *Diario de la Marina*, true to its ancient policy of non-committal, and of covering up everything which might be attacked by other journals, says a great many meaningless things. It is not to be wondered at that the events occurring in the United States create such an interest here, as Cuba is, so to say, only a stone's throw from the doors of the grand Republic, with which they are in daily communication by numerous lines of steamers, and as the people of both countries enjoy continual intercourse by traveling to and fro. The Americans are here during the Winter, and Cuba returns the compliment by sending thousands of her children to spend the Summer in the North.

The Cubans educated in the United States or Europe can be easily distinguished from their fellows, and the number of parents sending their children to foreign countries, but particularly to the Northern States, is increasing every year, nearly every young Havanese having any pretensions to cultivation being able to converse either in English or French, these languages being also taught in the higher local colleges. But with all this, Cuba is yet very much behind the remainder of the civilized world in progress and learning, because it takes too long to introduce anything new here, and by the time a modern idea or improvement does make its way in Cuba, it has already become a thing of the past in other more favored countries, where everybody strives to obtain not only the latest, but also the best and most valuable improvements for the advancement of commerce, industry and the fine arts.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

But if progressive ideas are not introduced into the Island with the same rapidity as in other countries, there are certain merchantable goods as, for instance, the Coolies, which continue to arrive by thousands. The season for their introduction has just begun and many a good Radical abolitionist who preaches against the heinous sin of negro slavery, and boasts of his liberal and humanitarian ideas, has no hesitation in trafficking in Chinese flesh and blood, and condemning men to a life far worse than that of a Cuban slave. If a coolie ever regain his freedom at the termination of his eight year's contract, there is every probability that the Police will arrest him and compel him to clean the streets or do other municipal work for the space of one year, because the Chinaman's former owner did not choose to obtain for him a clearance paper from the Commissary of Police. Spanish ideas of justice may be very good, but until justice is obtained the culprit, whether innocent or guilty, has a very good opportunity to learn the art of cigar-making in prison, and become not only an adept in but a master of the art.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

If popular report is correct, not only coolies, but Africans are landed on the coast, a story being current that a cargo of 500 had been brought from Africa in a Portugese ship, and landed safely near San Juan de los Remedios. I cannot vouch for the truth of this report, but there is nothing very astonishing if such has really been the case, as a number of notorious old slavers have been in Havana and other island towns for the past six months. The authorities would deny the correctness of the rumor, unless they could at least, manage to obtain possession of the blacks, and, perhaps, arrest the slavers. The continual demand and ready sale of the Cuban staple produce, sugar, demands a fresh supply of working hands annually, and the principal aim of the planters is to obtain as many laborers as they possibly can, the means used to obtain them being of no consequence whatever.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

JUAN RABAT had for some time past lived separated from his wife, the latter having taken refuge in the house of a relative. The woman recently took steps to obtain a legal divorce from her husband. On Tuesday RABAT went to his wife's residence and, without saying a word, discharged two shots of a revolver at her, and seeing her fall, supposed that he had killed her. A number of neighbors hurried to the spot when they heard the report, and RABAT becoming frightened fled, the neighbors and police following in pursuit. A young man tried to stop him, but RABAT coolly took aim and fired at him, killing him instantly. Running a short distance further and finding that he could not escape he then turned and placed the barrel of the pistol in his mouth; a moment afterward his brains were scattered in all directions. Only one of the shots fired at his wife had taken effect, the wound is not a dangerous one.

DUELING.

A duel was recently fought between a Spaniard named QUESADA, who had already indulged several times in this species of amusement, and a young medical student, the weapons being broadswords. QUESADA is a finished swordsman, while the young student hardly knows the difference between the point and the hilt; the latter, nevertheless, succeeded in inflicting such a severe cut on QUESADA's arm as to cause that redoubtable individual to have it cut off so as to stay the hemorrhage and save his life. Very little pity, if any, is expressed for QUESADA, who, according to report, excited the quarrel which prefaced the duel.

PORTO RICO.

A meeting was held on the 1st in st., presided over by the Captain-General, and attended by the various heads of departments and the principal residents, when they resolved to petition the Government to declare San Juan a free port, with the same privileges as those enjoyed by St. Thomas.

An order had been issued denying admission to any vessel from St. Domingo into the port of Porto Rico, owing to the prevalence of cholera in the former island.

Quite a number of murders have taken place lately, whilst the sharks, who playfully sport all along the coast, have swallowed three men in one week near the little Island of Cabras. The fishermen report the sharks to be unusually daring and ferocious. In many instances they have tried to upset their boats.

ST. DOMINGO.

The state of affairs remains almost unchanged, as Gen. BAEZ has not yet made up his mind to return to St. Domingo, but prefer remaining in Curacoa. There are strong probabilities that Gen. HUNGRIA, the temporary President, will retain the command and government of the Republic. The Consulates of every nation are filled with refugees of the Cabral party. These now suffer the same vicissitudes that the partizans of BAEZ have traversed, being driven from house to house, without shelter, and in hourly anticipation of being caught and delivered to the tender mercies of a St. Domingo court-martial. Sentences of death are of certain passage, for each party has committed the same excesses, and have aided in exterminating the already scanty population of the island. It is a notable fact that BAEZ, neither in his revolutionary manifest nor in his subsequent proclamations, speaks of CABRAL's intended sale of the Bay of Samana to the United States, a fact which leads one to believe that BAEZ will follow the same policy in that respect as his predecessor. A very small garrison holds possession of the capital, the successful party being too much frightened by the report of the existence of cholera to enter the city.

QUASIMODO.

MEXICO.

The Situation—No Favor to Imperialists—The Conspiracy against Juarez—Affairs in Sinaloa—An English Captain and the Vera Cruz Customs Officers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 14, 1868.

In political affairs we have only to note a continuance of that intense bitterness of feeling toward all who have taken any part in the actions of the late Empire, and there are many of the leading men of the Liberal Party earnestly opposing the lenient policy of the President and Cabinet, and demanding that the severest punishment shall be visited upon all political offenders. The most bitter Red Republican articles appear in the editorials of the Press, over the signature of influential persons, who avail themselves of the recently-established law of thorough freedom of speech, and call upon Congress to heed the demands of the people, and stirring up the masses to demand of Congress that no mercy shall be shown to traitors. They declare that the ill-feeling which results from the want of harmony between the Executive, the Ministry and Congress, is by many members of the Opposition Party in the House attributed to the disposition of the Ministry, who act contrary to all aspirations for order and desire for good by preventing the adoption of proper methods to restore the regular and easy working of public administration.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST JUAREZ.

A further examination into the conspiracy against JUAREZ supplies few additional particulars of interest. The plot had been in process of planning some twenty days when discovered, and appears to have been organized under the leadership of Lieut.-Col. ESTEVEZ, of the Seventh, a Spaniard, who is said to be in league with SANTA ANNA and also with Don MIGUEL NEGRETE, now in this city. Capt. MENDOZA, of the same regiment, was also implicated, besides the Spaniards, TEJIDES and CASTI SOTOMAYOR, whom we have before mentioned, and a Frenchman named CARLOS DUFFOO. It was their intention to allow their schemes to ripen until Monday, the 17th of February, when ESTEVEZ would be Officer-of-the-day, and would be aided by MENDOZA. The latter was to withdraw from the city part of the troops and try to win over the others. But the Government had been warned of their danger and had taken every precaution, and on Sunday night and early Monday morning proceeded to arrest all of the suspected persons, the Governor of the District acting with most commendable activity until he succeeded in apprehending the ringleaders and seizing their documents and plans of conspiracy. Thus far the exact purport of these important papers has not been made public, but they will soon be published in the official organ, and the public will be thus made acquainted with the full details of this infamous plot. The criminals will be tried by a military commission. The report that Col. GARZA had been compromised in this affair proves to be untrue, for the Colonel is too true a Mexican to be capable of committing an act of this nature. The principal and only really able ringleader of the scheme was the Spaniard, ESTEVEZ, and it only brings to our notice with greater certainty the fact that we have among us many strangers of bad character, who are continually busying themselves in creating disturbances of this kind. They ought to meet with the severest punishment, and be held up as examples for others, and we trust that the military commission, in taking cognizance of the diabolical attempt to assassinate our President and Ministry and rob the Treasury, will be able to satisfy the people as to the unmistakable guilt of the parties apprehended, and then make examples of them all.

VERA CRUZ AND MEXICO RAILROAD.

On the 2d of March a bill was presented to Congress by three deputies, and advocated by several deputies, to grant the privilege to Señores REJIDA, PASQUEL, RITTER and others for constructing a railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico. It was referred to the proper committee, who have it now under consideration, although they had already made and subsequently repealed a grant to an English company. This project meets with great favor on the part of the people and Congress. In Zaragoza the merchants, farmers and manufacturers all seem anxious to give it their aid, and have subscribed very liberally, and the aid of the State will also be accorded to carry out and complete the plans of the Company.

FOREIGNERS TO BE EXPELLED.

The Government have directed the local authorities to see that all foreigners included in the circular of the Supreme Government of the 31st October, 1867, be made to leave the country at once.

THE SUPREME COURT AND DISTRICT COURTS.

On the 10th of February the Supreme Judicial Court informed the Government that they had decided to decline to acknowledge the acts of the Superior District Tribunal in order to avoid departing from the powers conferred upon them by the Constitution. The President immediately called a meeting of his Cabinet, with a view to looking into the matter, and decided to lay before the Supreme Court the serious inconveniences arising from the pursuit of such a course. It would certainly paralyze much judicial business if the District Tribunal did not exist. The Minister of Justice presented these views on the 13th, and added many other reasons why the Supreme Court should not carry out this decision, but it is not yet known what the Supreme Court has decided to do. The Press is strongly urging Congress to extend their present session, in order to fully terminate the transaction of the important business before them. Congress has decided to continue in session until the 29th of May.

SINALOA.

We have no news of particular interest from this district. Dates from Mazatlan to the 4th of March report MARTINEZ still in possession of the Government. RUBI had accomplished nothing, and with his forces still occupied all the villages from Panuca to Concordia. It was not yet known what Gen. CORONA was likely to effect in this district.

ENGLISH EVASION OF THE EXPORT DUTIES.

A good deal of excitement was created at Vera Cruz by the recent departure of the English mail steamer *Danube*, Capt. WEST. The Custom-house authorities had received information that a shipment of money by this steamer set forth as an export of $20,000, actually consisted of 20,000 *ounces* or $320,000. The Captain of the port immediately proceeded aboard the ship and demanded to examine the packages and ascertain the truth. Capt. WEST refused to allow this proceeding, stating he had signed bills of lading, that he was therefore responsible for the safe-keeping of the packages, and that he would not allow them to be interfered with. The Captain of the port, after using every means to accomplish his purpose, finally informed Capt. WEST that he should return to the shore and consult higher authorities, and that to prevent the surreptitious sailing of the ship he should take the pilot with him. Capt. WEST immediately ordered his engineer to put on full steam and at once, and without further ceremony started to sea with the Custom-house officers, boat's crew, and all hands on board. Capt. WEST kept the Mexicans in custody till about three miles out, when he allowed them to depart and make their way back as best they could. A heavy sea was running, and the boat they occupied was in imminent danger of being swamped. Some trouble is anticipated on the return of the steamer to Vera Cruz.

QUASIMODO.

Society of the Solidarity.

This is the title of a society recently formed by a number of working-men in this city, which met in Rosehill Hall, No. 427 Second-avenue, last evening, Mr. JOHN ENNIS in the Chair, and Mr. HUGH MCGREGOR acting as Recording Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the society to be combination to secure to all working-men the advantages of economy on their necessary expenditure for supplies, and also the organization of labor, which produces all wealth, so as to secure the possession of all the wealth it produces.

Mr. MCGREGOR said that the experiments made already by a few members of the Society had demonstrated a saving of from forty to fifty per cent. in the prices of the ordinary necessaries of life; they could keep one store a great deal easier and at less cost than twenty, and it was their purpose to establish the Society on a thoroughly practical basis, so as to reach the masses with its blessings of cheap and good food and clothing.

Mr. HOWLAND said that if workingmen would unite in a sensible movement of that kind, they would not need to be out of employment, and then there would be no fear of disorganization and trouble. All public demoralization resulted from non-workers, not from workers. When labor did not get its rights then came revolution.

Mr. WINSLOW, late of Charlestown, Mass., related the admirable success which had attended the association which had been started in that town, and said that if 500 persons would invest $2 each in stocking a store with such things as they needed, they would be astonished at the rapidity with which their $1,000 would realize a profit of $300. Mr. MCWATTERS and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and several new members were added to the list. The members now number 120; the initiation fee is fifty cents, and the monthly fee is ten cents. The present officers are JOHN ENNIS, Chairman; HUGH MCGREGOR, Recording Secretary; HORROBE ISARD, Financial Secretary, and ANDREW FITZPATRICK, Treasurer. The Society meets at the same place every Wednesday evening. One of its earliest experiments was that of purchasing butter from first hands and furnishing it to customers at forty-eight cents a pound, the quality being as good as that sold in the stores at fifty-four cents.

Board of Education.

This Board met last evening, under the direction of President LARAMOOR.

The Committee on Buildings was directed to report to the Board what school buildings, if any, are not provided with sufficient means of egress, as required by the acts of the Legislature recently passed.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Common Council, requesting the Board to place a clock upon the new school-house, in course of erection, in East One Hundred and Fifteenth-street. It was referred to the Committee on Buildings.

Ballots were then taken for City Superintendent, and First and Second Assistants, resulting in the reelection of SAM'L S. RANDALL, HENRY KIDDLE and THOS. F. HARRISON.

The sum of $86,141 was appropriated to rebuild school-house No. 36, in the Eleventh Ward, and $97,295 for the erection of a male grammar and primary school-house in West Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

A resolution was passed providing for increase of salaries of female assistants in grammar schools, viz.: From $600 to $650, and from $675 to $725 per annum.

The Auditing Committee reported that they had examined the books of the Clerk and found them to be correct. They show

Balance in Treasury, Dec. 27, 1867	$34,723
Received from Comptroller since that date	354 348
Total	$389,071
Expenditures during same period	314 931
Balance on hand	$74,140

After the transaction of some other business of little public importance, the Board adjourned until Wednesday evening, April 1.

The West Shore Hudson River Railroad.

A company has been incorporated with a capital of $4,500,000, to build a first-class double-track road from Jersey City to Athens, a distance of 115 miles, connecting by the Albany and Schenectady Railroad with the New-York Central at Schenectady. The road is located on the bank of the river the whole distance, commencing at Jersey City, opposite the lower part of New-York, passing under the Palisades, around West Point, on an easy curve of 4°; under Cro' Nest, and thence along the river bank to its terminal point at Athens. The Company have an absolute grant from Congress along the whole river-front of the Military Reservation at West Point.

Twelve miles of the road are now under contract, and it is proposed to place the line as far as Newburg under contract within sixty days. The iron for the roads as far as Newburg has been purchased by the Company, to which point they expect to open the road within a year, and throughout its whole length within two years. The advantages of the road are—a shorter route to the West, a more direct route to Saratoga, Catskill, Cornwall, West Point, and other salubrious and favorite resorts on the west shore for Summer residence. The landing of passengers opposite all the ferries, from Forty-second-street down to Cortlandt-street, will be a convenience to business men who reside out of town that cannot fail to be appreciated.

The Erie Controversy—An Injunction Dissolved.

The argument in the matter of the injunction obtained last week by WILLIAM BELDEN from Justice GILBERT, restraining Messrs. VANDERBILT, WORK and others from instituting further proceedings with the view of embarrassing the affairs of the Erie Railroad Company, took place yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Brooklyn, before Justice GILBERT. At the conclusion of the argument, Justice GILBERT rendered his decision dissolving the injunction. The ground taken by the defendants' counsel was that the injunction had been obtained through fraudulent representations.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NEW FORM OF STEAM BOILER.—A new form of steam boiler, the invention of Mr. HENRY GERNER, an officer of the Prussian Government, was on exhibition yesterday at the foot of Gansevoort-street. The inventor claims for his boiler several very important advantages over any form of boiler yet constructed, the most important of these being its thorough utilization of the products of combustion, resulting from a peculiar and novel construction of the furnace and heating surfaces. It was shown yesterday that the entire space below the boiler was constantly filled with flame while the first portion of the furnace was so cool that the outside paint had not even been blistered. Mr. GERNER also claims that he can raise steam in his boiler with unusual rapidity; that it is more durable than any other form of boiler; that it is 33 per cent. lighter and far more compact than the ordinary boiler, for a given power; that it requires no blower, and that with one of his boilers the *St. John*, or any other vessel of the same tonnage, could save from $125 to $375 on the round trip between New-York and Albany. It is intended to make a series of experiments with this boiler under the supervision of several eminent engineers, the results of which will made public hereafter.

ACCIDENT TO THE CROTON MAIN.—While some workmen were cleaning the sewer in Maiden-lane Tuesday, they heard a rush of water in the neighborhood of Pearl-street. They went through the culvert to within a short distance of the break, when their further progress was arrested by an immense quantity of water, which flowed into the sewer from the Croton water main. The water pipe passed through the culvert, and was found, when the pavement had been taken up and the upper part of the sewer removed, to have been split for a space of eight or nine feet. How long the pipe has been in this condition, and the cause of the accident, is of course a matter of conjecture. Thousands of gallons of water have undoubtedly been lost.

A NEW FERRY-BOAT.—A fine boat for the Pavonia Ferry Company has just been completed. Her hull was constructed by JOHN ENGLIS & SON, the machinery by T. F. SECOR & SON, and the joiner-work by JOHN HOFFMEIN. The cabins are handsomely finished, well lighted and ventilated, and warmed by radiators. The cabin seats are provided with DOTTER's combination arm and seat, by which an additional seat can be provided if necessary, and which can be removed without trouble when not in use. The boat was constructed under the supervision of Mr. CHARLES MCINTOSH, Superintendent of the Pavonia Ferry Company.

METROPOLITAN FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—The usual weekly meeting of the Fire Commissioners was held yesterday morning, Gen. SHALER in the chair. The Committee on Appointments reported the following changes: DANIEL SCULLY, fireman, Hook and Ladder Company No. 9, under the influence of liquor at the Barnum fire, dismissed. JOHN SEARS, fireman, Engine No. 3, absent without leave, forfeit ten days' pay. JOHN DEERING, foreman Engine Company No. 13, absent without cause, reprimanded. The Commissioners in charge of the Library reported the following additional contributions: From Vestry of Trinity Church, $200; from TILDEN & NEPHEW, $50.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A large and interesting public temperance meeting was held last evening in the Greene-street M. E. Church, under the auspices of Marshall Division No. 11, S. of T. Mr. MORRIS H. DE CAMP, Captain of the Fourth Precinct, presided. Appropriate remarks were made by the Chairman and Messrs. HORACE GREELEY and Rev. SAMUEL B. MCKEAN, Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Eastern District of New-York. A company of bright little girls, neatly dressed, from the Howard Mission, furnished a number of very pleasing songs.

ALARM IN A SCHOOL-ROOM.—At noon yesterday a large portion of the plastering fell from the ceiling of one of the rooms in the Primary School in Fifty-third-street, near Ninth-avenue. The particles of plaster were, at the first moment of alarm, mistaken for smoke, which caused a cry of fire and great excitement and commotion ensued among the children. Order was restored, however, without any serious mishap, but one boy named WAKLEY was slightly injured, and was sent home.

INDIAN VISITORS.—Mr. GEORGE A. C. HUNT, of Colorado, has been in this City for a week past, with about ten native Utah Indians in his charge. As the representatives of the American Indians, Mr. HUNT is engaged in showing them the various objects of interest throughout the country with a view to impress them with the power of the nation as a guarantee for future peace. Mr. HUNT left with his party last night for Boston, *via* Fall River.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday at No. 98 Ridge-street, over the body of JOHN HOFFMAN, aged 4 years, who died of exhaustion consequent upon scalds, accidentally received on Monday afternoon by falling into a tub of boiling water, near which he was playing. The mother was busy washing at the time and did not notice the proximity of her child to the tub. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

STABBING AFFRAYS.—Mrs. ELLEN SCHMIKOU, of No. 15 Baxter-street, was stabbed on Friday night in the left eye with a pair of scissors, by BENJAMIN ZIMMERMAN, one of her lodgers, who has escaped. The eye was destroyed....IRA GASSE, a vagrant, was found in the street, suffering from a stab-wound in the side, inflicted by some unknown person. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

AFFRAY IN LAURENS-STREET.—At 8 o'clock last evening THOMAS DENNEY and MILES PETIT became engaged in a dispute at No. 186 Laurens-street. In a short time they proceeded to blows, when PETIT struck DENNEY several times on the head with a large club, causing severe wounds. The injured man was removed to Bellevue Hospital, but before the arrival of the Police the assailant had effected his escape.

INTERNAL REVENUE AFFAIRS.—Deputy Commissioner HARLAND returned from Washington yesterday, and Collector SHOOK, of the Thirty-second District, has laid the facts connected with the recent seizures in his district before him. All the cases will be speedily disposed of.

LIBERAL DONATION.—Mr. MOSES S. BEACH, Treasurer of the Working Women's Protective Union, desires us to acknowledge the receipt of a donation of $100 from Mrs. FRANCES ANNA KEMBLE to the funds of that institution.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon WM. SMITH, a boy, while playing on a rock at the foot of Forty-ninth-street, East River, fell to its base, a distance of fifty feet. He was severely injured about the head, and was taken home.

DROWNED.—JOHN BECKER, a sailor belonging to the ship *Cleator*, lying at Pier No. 20 East River, fell overboard on Tuesday night, while intoxicated, and was drowned. The remains were not recovered.

LOST CHILDREN.—The Police of this City found 56 lost children in the streets during Tuesday afternoon and evening, every one being returned to their parents in safety.

BURNED BY KEROSENE.—MORRIS MARKS was severely burned on Tuesday night in his apartments, at No. 56 Hester-street, by the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ACCIDENT ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—The Express train on the Long Island Railroad was thrown from the track near Woodside, yesterday afternoon, by the breaking of a rail. The cars and engine being completely demolished. Several persons were severely injured and a boy named OSCAR LOBDELL, in the employ of Mr. SHEARER, news agent on the road, while passing from one car to the other at the time of the accident was crushed between the cars and almost instantly killed. The engineer and fireman were badly bruised, but saved their lives by jumping from the engine. MICHAEL DELANEY, who lives at No. 188 East Twenty-fifth-street, received a severe flesh wound in the leg, and was also removed to Bellevue Hospital. No further details of the accident were received by the Police authorities than those given above.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY.—The Special Committee appointed by the Common Council to consider the questions whether the City, in its corporate character should subscribe for $3,000,000 worth of stock of the East River Bridge Company, met yesterday afternoon in executive session. Alderman WHITNEY presided. An earnest discussion of the subject took place, and without any decision being arrived at the Committe adjourned to Saturday next at 10 A. M.

DE CORDOVA IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—Mr. DE CORDOVA is to deliver a series of three lectures in the New-England Congregational Church, South Ninth-street, E. D., beginning with "Mrs. Fizzlebury's New Girl," on the evening of the 25th inst.

NEW-JERSEY.

PROPOSAL TO FIGHT THE MONOPOLY.—At the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council on Tuesday night, Mayor GOPSIL sent in a communication, in which he says:

"I understand that a *certiorari* has been issued at the instance of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, and filed with the City Clerk, restraining your honorable body from carrying into effect a resolution passed at your last meeting, instructing the Street Commissioner and the Committee on Streets to open all streets and avenues leading to tide water, and removing all obstructions therefrom. Gentlemen of the Common Council, your duty is a very plain one. The monopoly is determined to deprive the people of every reasonable and natural right. They throw down the gauntlet. Take it up, and meet them in the courts. Employ the best counsel, and fight them step by step resolutely, earnestly, uncompromisingly, and we will eventually be rewarded by a full and complete acknowledgment of our municipal rights."

The matter was referred to the Committee on Law and Ordinances, with power.

THE PROPOSED NATIONAL MARINE SCHOOL.—At the meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City on Tuesday night, a communication was received from WM. P. ROGERS, son of Commodore ROGERS, submitting to the consideration of the Board the project of a bill now before Congress providing for the establishment of a National Marine School. Mr. ROGERS says: Believing the measure proposed would conduce to the maritime interests of the nation, in the development of which the State of New-Jersey is largely and directly interested, and that the institution it proposes to create would be a valuable auxiliary to the eleemosynary education and reformatory institutions of the large populations resident in the vicinity of Jersey City, he requests that if it meet approval they will give such expression or sanction of its provisions as will most effectually tend to the accomplishment of the design it proposes. A resolution was adopted approving the bill, and requesting the New-Jersey Representatives in Congress to advocate its passage.

WOODSIDE.—A largely attended meeting was held at Woodside, Tuesday night, to consider the project of dividing Belleville township. A number of gentlemen were present from Belleville, who desired that in the division the village of Belleville be included in the new township. After discussion this was unanimously agreed to, and a committee was appointed to draw up a bill to be presented to the Legislature, and to fix the dividing line.

SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.—A laborer engaged upon the Newark & Patterson Railroad, at Franklin, was found lying insensible by the roadside Tuesday night by the contractor, who removed him to a shanty near by, where he died yesterday morning without having returned to consciousness. As he had a bruise upon the side of the head, and another laborer stated that the deceased had been severely kicked, it is thought that his death was caused by foul play.

FATAL FALL.—On Sunday last MICHAEL THUMAN, aged 4 years, whose parents reside at No. 83 Morris-street, Jersey City, fell from a piazza, third story, rear, to the ground, sustaining injuries that resulted in death yesterday. Coroner WARREN viewed the body last evening, and gave a permit for burial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In the United States District Court at Trenton, Tuesday WM. VAN GLEEN, of New-York, indicted for passing counterfeit money, pleaded guilty. As there were extenuating circumstances he was sentenced to but one year's imprisonment.

DEATH FROM BURNS. — CATHARINE LANGAN, about four years of age, daughter of a widow woman residing at No. 115 Essex-street, Jersey City, died on Tuesday evening from burns caused by her clothing taking fire against the stove in the afternoon.

SHAD FISHING.—It is stated that the shad fisheries along the Delaware are threatened with destruction by petroleum and other refuse matter running into the river, which give to the fish an offensive taste.

ITEMS.—The Fifth Ward Democratic Union Club of Jersey City have elected the following permanent officers: President, EPHRAIM PRAY; Vice-President, CHAS. H. ATKINS; Treasurer, CHAS. L. KRUGLER; Secretary, D. G. CHRISTIE....B. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., of Jersey City, on Tuesday night received the nomination of the joint caucus of the Legislature for Presiding Judge of the Common Pleas of Hudson County....Three new divisions of the Sons of Temperance are about being organized in Hudson County, one in Jersey City, one at Bergen, and another on Union Hill....The authorities of Jersey City offer $100 for the arrest and conviction of any person guilty of setting fire to any building in the City....The Common Council of Jersey City, Tuesday night, authorized the leasing of a large room on the upper floor of No. 27 Newark-avenue as an armory.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 18—11:15 A. M.

Consols open firmer at 93@93⅛ for money, and 93⅛@93¼ for the account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The market is dull and prices are generally lower, except bonds, which are firmer and higher. The following are the opening rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72⅛@72¼
Erie Railway Shares	45¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares	89¾

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, March 18.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 75⅝ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 18—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—Under a more favorable trade report, the Cotton market opens firmer and more active. Prices of American descriptions have advanced 1-16d., and are now quoted as follows:

Middling Uplands	10⅝@10¾
Middling Orleans	10⅝@10¾

The estimated sales to-day are 12,000 bales. Thus far there is nothing doing in Cotton to arrive.

The market at Manchester for fabrics and yarns is firmer, with more doing.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs is quiet and steady. Quotations are unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market for Provisions and articles of American produce generally is dull and without quotable alteration.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 18—1:20 P. M.

Consols are firmer and higher at 93¼@93⅜ for money and the account.

American Securities are quoted at this hour at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72⅛@72¼
Erie Shares	45⅜
Illinois Centrals	89¾
Atlantic and Great Western	29⅛

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 18—1:20 P. M.

COTTON.—The market is firm and quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market is firmer. Beef has advanced to 12s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork 78s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard 57s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

SUGAR is firm at 26s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, March 18—1:20 P. M.

The Petroleum market is flat.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 18—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93¼ for money, and 93¼@93⅜ for account.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty bonds	72¼
Illinois Centrals	89¾
Erie shares	45⅝

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, March 18—5 P. M.

United States Bonds closed firmer at 75¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 18—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market was rather more active toward the close of the day. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands on the spot	10⅝@10¾
Middling Uplands to arrive	10¾
Middling Orleans	10¾@10⅞

The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs, Provisions and Produce markets are unchanged in tone and quotations.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, March 18—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market closed firmer and prices advanced 25 centimes; Standard White, 44f. 25centimes.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 17.

SUGAR—There have been but few sales since the last report. Parties are apart. Offers are made quite freely on a basis of 7¼ reals per arroba for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Holders ask 7¾. Exchange on London, 9¾@9½ ℔ cent. premium; Exchange on Hamburg, 45 ℔ cent. discount; Exchange on the United States, long sight, in currency, 33½ ℔ cent. discount; Exchange on the United States, short sight, in gold, ½ ℔ cent. premium; Exchange on Paris, 3½@4 ℔ cent. discount.

HAVANA, Wednesday, March 18.

SUGAR 7¼@7¾ reals ℔ arrobe for No. 12 D. S. Exchange on London, 10@10½ ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, 2¾ ℔ cent. discount; on United States Currency, short sight, 28 ℔ cent. discount; Gold, short sight, par.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 18.

FLOUR is in demand, chiefly for good and Choice Spring Extras, but prices are unchanged. WHEAT dull, and declined ½c.@¾c.; sales of No. 1 at $2 02@$2 03; No. 2 Wheat steady at $1 92@$1 92½. CORN steady; New at 81¾c.@81½c.; No. 1, 85c.@86c. OATS firm, and advanced ½c.@¾c.; Regular, 56¾c.; Fresh, 56¾c.@58c. BARLEY advanced 3c.@4c.; the range was $2@$2 31. RYE quiet at $1 62@$1 65. DRESSED HOGS dull, with only a small business; quoted at $8@$9. PORK products more doing; there is no important change, and prices are very firm. MESS PORK—City, $23 75; Country, $23; Prime Mess inactive at $20 25@$20 50, chiefly at the outside figure. LARD steady and firm at 15¼c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c., buyer April. LIVE HOGS dull and declined 25c.@50c.; Common to Extra Choice, $6 37½@$9 62½. BEEF CATTLE weak at $8 10@$9 for good to extra choice Beeves. RECEIPTS to-day—3,200 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 70,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bushels Wheat, 1,400 bushels Corn, 3,800 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 18.

TOBACCO active. COTTON firm and in small supply; Middlings, 22c.@23½c. FLOUR active for low and medium grades; Superfine, $7 25@$8 50; Extra, $8 75@$9 50; Double Extra, $9 75@$11 50; Treble Extra to Fancy, $11 75@$14 50. WHEAT unchanged at $2 25@$2 75 for Prime to Choice Red and White Winter, and $2 10 for Spring. CORN firmer at 87c.@90c. for Shelled, and 78c.@82c. for Ear. OATS unchanged. BARLEY advancing; sales on private terms. RYE firmat $1 63@$1 75. PORK $23 75@$24. Bulk Shoulders 9¾c.; loose Hams, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 14c.@14¼c.; sugar-cured Hams, 16c.@17c. BACON—Shoulders, 11c. LARD—Country and City kettle, 14½c.@15c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 3,800 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 18.

COTTON steady at 25c.@26c. for Middlings. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 16c.; Refined, in bond, 24¼c., and 25c. for April delivery. FLOUR quiet; Superfine at $7 75@$8 25; Extras, $8 50@$10; Extra Family, $10 50@$12. WHEAT held firmly; Good and Prime Red, $2 60@$2 65; White, $3@$3 25. RYE—$1 78@$1 80. CORN dull; Yellow $1 16@$1 18. OATS dull; Pennsylvania, 80c.@82c. COFFEE firm; sales 400 bags Rio at 14c.@17½c., gold. SUGAR dull at 10¾c.@11½c. for refining grades. 500 hhds. Cuba Muscovado MOLASSES sold at 53c. Sold by auction to-day a cargo of Messina Fruits, viz.: 4,848 boxes ORANGES at $4 30@$4 55; 833 boxes LEMONS at $3 75.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 18.

COTTON quiet and firm; sales 4,500 bales Middlings at 24c.@24½c. Receipts—3,404 bales; exports, 3,505 bales. Louisiana SUGAR—No receipts; fully fair, 14¼c.; prime, 15c.@15½c. MOLASSES, 65c.@85c. for reboiled. FLOUR—Double Extra and grades below scarce; market firm; Superfine, $10 25; Double Extra, $10 62½; Choice, $14 12@$15. CORN in request; White, $1. OATS firm at 76c.@78c. BACON—Shoulders and Sides dull and lower; Shoulders, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c. MESS PORK very dull, nominally $24 50@$24 75. LARD—Prime tierces, 15¼c.; kegs, 16c. Gold, 139¼. Sterling Exchange—Bank, 53@54; Commercial, 50½@52¼. New-York Sight Exchange, ½@¾ ℔ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 18.

FLOUR dull; family, $9 75@$11. WHEAT unchanged. CORN firm at 86c. for ear and shelled. OATS firm at 72c. for No. 1. RYE firm at $1 75@$1 78. BARLEY scarce with but little offering. COTTON firmer; Middling held at 23¼c.; 23c. was offered. TOBACCO in good demand at full rates; sales 1,000 hhds.; Lugs, $5@$12.25; Leaf, $13@$32. MESS PORK demanded and firmer; sales Country at $23 50@$24; City held at $24 50. BULK MEATS firm at 8c.@12c.; no sales. BACON active and unchanged. Sugar-cured HAMS unchanged, but in fair demand. LARD held at 15¼c.; buyers offer 15c.@15¼c. Gold 138¾. Exchange firmer.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 18.

COTTON very quiet but firmer; Middling, 25c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and less firm; Southern at $2 80@$2 90; Prime to Choice Pennsylvania, $2 55@$2 62. CORN firmer; White, $1 10@$1 11; Yellow, $1 18@$1 19. OATS, firmer at 81c.@82c. RYE less firm at $1 90. PROVISIONS dull. BACON—Shoulders 12c.@12½c.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, March 18.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT inactive. CORN scarce and slow of sale at $1 11@$1 12 on the track and in store. OATS—Sales of four cars at 76c. on the track. RYE—None here. BARLEY dull; sales two cars Canadian at $2 15. MESS PORK, $24 50. LARD, 16c.@16½c. PEAS—$1 45 for Canadian, free of duty.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 18.

TOBACCO active; sales 243 hhds. Lugs, $5@$6; Medium to fair, $10@$16; selections $22 25. Superfine FLOUR, $8 50; Family $10 50@$11; Prime WHEAT, $2 42. CORN in bulk, 75c.@78. OATS, 68c.@69. COTTON, 23c.@23½. MESS PORK, $24; BACON, Shoulders, 11¾c; clear Sides, 14½c.@14¾c. packed. LARD, tierce, 15¼c. WHISKEY, free, 26c.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, March 18.

FLOUR—The demand is very moderate; sales 400 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50@$15 for Double Extra. WHEAT inactive; no sales. CORN steady. Other grains quiet and nominal. MILL FEED unchanged. RAILROAD FREIGHTS unchanged.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, March 18.

FLOUR nominal. WHEAT quiet and dull; White, $2 85; Amber, $2 62½. CORN dull; sales at 92c. OATS dull; sales of No. 1 at 68c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bushels Corn.

MOBILE, Wednesday, March 18.

COTTON dull; sales, 350 bales at 24¼c. for Middlings; receipts, 196 bales; receipts since Friday, 2,337 bales; exports, 2,900 bales.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, March 18.

COTTON firm at 25c. for Middling; sales 228 bales; receipts, 984 bales.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, March 18.

COTTON quiet and easier; sales 200 bales Middlings at 23½c.@24c.; receipts, 400 bales.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, March 18.

COTTON more active and firmer; sales 950 bales Middlings at 25c.; receipts, 1,035 bales; no exports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 18.

FLOUR quiet; Extra, $8 25; Superfine, $7 50. WHEAT, $2 60@$2 70. Legal Tenders, 72¼.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 18.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98⅛; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad, 46; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54¾. Gold, 138¾.

[Advertisement.]

SELLING OFF.—Our entire stock must be sold before May 1, to make room for very important alteration and extension in our building. The cheapest, largest and best ready-made Clothing for men and boys to be found in this City. Our merchant tailoring department is under the management of Mr. Brownell, late of Broadway, and has just been replenished with an entire new assortment of novelties from London, Paris, Boston and New-York. One entire store full, just made up, Spring overcoats.

BROKAW BROTHERS,
No. 62 Lafayette-place and 4th-av.
opposite Cooper Institute.

[Advertisement.]

FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Brocatel, Reps, Terry, &c.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LACE CURTAINS,
Swiss and Nottingham.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE SPRING STYLE OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—KNOX's Spring style is out, and his patrons are already in marching order, anxious to supply themselves with articles of head gear in honor of the first month of Spring. Look out for crowds of eager buyers at the headquarters of the hatter, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

As a specific for Burns, Rheumatism, Frost Bites, Bruises, Sprains, Cuts, Swellings, &c., &c., DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR is without an equal. 25 cents a box. *For sale by all druggists.*

[Advertisement.]

More than $200,000 saved annually by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Thieves outwitted; their trade entirely destroyed; we sleep in safety. Office, No. 201 Broadway, E. HOLMES.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Hermann	March 19	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	March 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	March 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	March 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	March 21	New-York	London.
United Kingdom	March 21	New-York	Glasgow.
Pereire	March 21	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Missouri	March 19	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	March 21	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton, by the *Hermann*, close at the General Post-office at 12 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the Pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

Mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Missouri*, close at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 18—*In Steamship Russia, for Liverpool.*—Chas. Griffeth, New-York; H. A. Tobias, Liverpool; F. Watkins, England; C. R. Iken, N. O.; J. R. Walker, New-York; Mrs. Andrade, Miss Andrade, England; Madame Calogeras, M. Calogeras, Rio Janeiro; J. L. Henderson, England; Dr. Anderson, Staten Island; J. O. Proudfit, Miss Anderson, Miss Proudfit and servant, Staten Island; Geo. H. Chandler, Washington; Miss Bedford, Boston; W. B. Wood, E. L. Wood, L. S. Nathan, New-York; H. Frost, F. Schultze, Cincinnati; C. M. Fry, England; Mrs. J. S. Clarke, four children and servant, Philadelphia; C. H. Sheehan, Dr. C. Tupper, B. Cohen, Ed. Arosemena, F. H. Baws, New-York; Maurice Straus, California; David Lane, Thomas P. Wallace, A. Leary, H. Taylor, New-York; J. Clemas, Scotland; A. L. Symes, Miss Parks, New-York; Geo. Busk and child, Chicago; H. G. Fay, New-York; E. Bridson, Liverpool; L. O. Redfield, Boston; F. S. G. d'Hauteville, New-York; Miss Fanny Van Bergen, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Bergen, Paris; F. Mensing, New-York; A. J. Morrison, John Stevenson, Pittsburg; Miss Stevenson, Mrs. Wm. Dulles, Philadelphia; Miss F. Lapley, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Strang, New-York; S. H. Gossler, Jr., J. H. Hodgman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hodgman, J. P. Wheeler, Miss Smith, A. Thompson, John M. Wing, D. O. Rogers, Boston; A. Obee, N. E. Rowe, C. Walter, T. Kramer, E. A. True, E. Blomley.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—Phil. Dater and wife, Miss Burpham, John Spaulding, F. Gibbs, Frank Havens, A. Bachiller, Mrs. Russell, Wm. B. Isham, R. Rodriguez, Jose Rivvas, J. V. Onativia, P. Lawrence and wife, Wm. P. Hall, M. Olivier, D. Marquez, Cotham Lisvara, A. Arango, A. Paghinghi, Miss Mary C. Dater, Miss Palen, Mrs. Lansburg, M. Mitchell, Mrs. Solas, J. R. Caldwell, J. B. Caldwell, J. B. Glover, H. B. Goodwin, John Finney, Miss M. Mina, P. James, John Savage, Richard Langley, J. Romez, J. M. Calvo, J. R. Fostier, Jos. Milliken.

In steamship Rapidan, from New-Orleans—Lieut. G. C. H. Clements, U. S. A., Joseph S. Priest, A. L. Morrison, E. Barbier, C. C. Hartman, P. P. Burnet, Mr. Dilks, Mrs. L. Tooche, L. Abrew, Mrs. Aze, J. S. Forbish, J. T. Jager, Mr. Duving, Mr. Denison, Mrs. Denison.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 06	Sun sets	6 11	Moon rises	3 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	4 25	Gov. Island	5 14	Hell Gate	6 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 18.

Cleared.

Steamships E. C. Knight, Denty, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Albemarle, Lawrence, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.

Ships Calleron, (Br.,) Joass, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Francis Treat, (Br.,) Short, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.

Barks Lilly M., (Br.,) Clark, Havana, Lunt Bros.; Annie Troop, (Br.,) Troop, Cork for orders, via Philadelphia, Henry & Ball; Gratta, Wallace, Marseilles, James Henry; Luigi Russo, (Ital.,) Rugguro, Cadiz, A. P. Agresta; Moss Glen, (Br.,) Culten, Cork for orders, via Philadelphia, Henry & Ball.

Brigs Eota, (Ital.,) Similie, Palermo, A. P. Agresta; Isabella, (Br.,) Morgan, Para, Burdett, Everett & Co.; Julia F. Carney, Carney, Aspinwall, Dearborn Bros.; Arcturus, (Br.,) Walters, Hillsborough, Henry & Ball; B. F. Nash, Lancy, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Haidee, (Br.,) West, Barbados, Henry, De Cordova & Co.; Maria Crowell, Crowell, St. Jago, Cuba, Moss & Ward; Foyle, (Br.,) Gouch, London, via Wilmington, N. C., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; B. Inginac, Grace, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.

Schooners Gem, Walton, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, Chester, Penn., Van Brunt & Slaght; S. & M. D. Scull, Steelman, Arroyo, P. R., Goldthwaite & Overton; A. P. Cranmer, Cranmer, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; T. G. Smith, Lake, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; W. K. Chapman, Anderson, Falmouth via Norfolk, Va., P. I. Nevius & Son; Starlight, Robinson, Georgetown, S. C., H. W. Loud & Co.; H. & E. Dayton, Lawrence, Corpus Christi, Texas, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; C. B. Jones, Smith, Saugus, Me., J. A. Stetson & Co.; Ann & Susan, Douglas, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Charles Dennis, Hallock, Wilmington, N. C., Jonas Smith & Co.; Carrie Douglas, Bayley, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Mary E. Smith, Smith, Philadelphia, N. L. McCready & Co.; Saladin, (Br.,) Slocumb, Ragged Island, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Helen A. Hoyt, Soper, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; T. A. Ward, Clifford, Cape Haytien, T. H. Griffin; Anelheide, (Br.,) Cramer, Seville, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Arrived.

Steamship Louisiana, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool Feb. 26, via Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and 357 passengers to National Steamship Co. March 8, lat. 46, lon. 37 15, spoke steamship Helvetia, hence for Liverpool. March 13, lat. 42 23, lon. 51 4, spoke steamship Pennsylvania, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Rapidan, Cheeseman, New-Orleans March 8, and Havana 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Arrived off Sandy Hook on the morning of the 17th, but was detained outside by dense fog.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Somerset, Childs, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, with mdse. and passengers to Goodspeed & White.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana March 14, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. March 18, 10 miles N. E. of Barnegat, passed a sunken schooner, with topmasts above water.

Steamship Marmion, Faircloth, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Flag, Baxter, Fernandina, Fla., with mdse. and passengers to J. R. Roberts.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Had heavy N. and N. W. gales most of the passage. March 6, lat. 19, lon. 65, experienced a heavy northerly gale, which lasted 5 days.

Brig Maurice, (of Bangor,) Carlson, Cardenas 13 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Ellen Anna, (of Halifax,) Blanch, Cardenas 16 ds., with molasses to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Pedro, Dixon, Cardenas 15 ds., with molasses to Warren Ray.

Schr. Bowdion, (of Portland,) Randall, Maracaibo 22 ds., with coffee and hides to B. J. Wenberg & Co.

Schr. J. P. Collins, Mapes, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John H. Slusman, Perry, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Dayle, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Margaret Kelly, Kelly, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. A. Magee, Gleason, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. E. Bennett, Chapman, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lady Jane, Wood, Elizabethport, for Mott Haven.

Schr. Joseph W. Webster, McVey, Elizabethport, for Port-au-Prince.

Schr. Surprise, Mullen, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Plandome, Chase, Messina 56 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Schr. H. S. Barnes, Reardon, Fairhaven for Port Johnson.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr. Jane Raynor, Hodgeson, Portland for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Baker, Washington, N. C.

Schr. Urbana, Hough, New-Haven.

Schr. Henrietta, Rankin, Boston for Elizabethport.

Schr. Gen. Grant, Miller, Cold Spring.

Schr. Norma, Archer, Cold Spring.

Schr. Davison, Smith, Northport for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Fish, Crocks, New-London.

Schr. Wilhe Moore, Hilton, Providence.

Schr. Celeste, Smith, Hunnington.

Schr. Anna, Hawks, Rosyln.

Schr. Hail, Mead, Greenwich.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester for Elizabethport.

Schr. Clara Post, Perry, Portchester.

Schr. Amelia, Elima, Rockland.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. Sarah Wilson, Miller, Southport.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Schr. Flying Fish, Lowe, Cold Spring.

Schr. L. M. Warren, Warren, Providence.

Schr. L. A. Toiles, Nye, Southport.

Schr. Kate Fish, Hall, New-London.

Schr. Cora, Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. David Nelson, Hill, Portchester.

Schr. Jas. J. Mitchell, Davies, Stamford.

Schr. Hannah, Pelton, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elizabeth, Brown, Cold Spring.

Schr. Wm. H. Bowen, Hull, Providence.

Schr. J. M. Kissam, Hart, Northport.

Schr. Jas. S. Farnam, Sherwood, Stamford.

Schr. R. Morrill, Murphy, Stamford.

Schr. Rosebud, Smith, Norwalk.

Schr. Josephine, Hall, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Escort, Phillips, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. White Cloud, Keaney, New-London.

Schr. A. M. Aiken, Hale, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emma Brush, Brown, Southport.

Schr. Horizon, Chapman, New-London.

Schr. Frank Hulse, Howe, Cold Spring.

Schr. Almira, Arnold, Glen Cove.

Schr. Rescue, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Samuel N. Smith, Mathews, Hampton Roads.

Schr. Dragon, Duncan, Demerara.

Sloop Martha D. Reid, Letts, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Sloop John M. Clayton, Peterson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., clear.

Below.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Moore, from London and the Isle of Wight Jan. 21, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Rattler is at anchor off Sandy Hook.

Sailed.

Steamships Russia, for Liverpool; St. George, for Glasgow; James Adger, for Charleston; Yazoo, for Norfolk; Albemarle, for Richmond. Ships Antelope, for Melbourne; Hellespont, do. Barks Ada Gray, for Philadelphia; Ocean, do. Brigs Thomas Owen, for Neuvitas; Ann Gardner, for Demerara; L. M. Merritt, for Matanzas; Julius, for Para; Veteran, for Salerno, Italy; Lydia H. Cole, for Guantanemo.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 18—Arr. ship Eastern Star, from Trapani.

CHARLESTON, March 18—Arr. steamships Moneka and Matanzas, from New-York; schr. Renshaw, from Caibarien.

Sld. brig Maggie Vail, for Wilmington, N. C.; steamer Champion, for Savannah.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 18—The pilot-boat Coquette reports passed up for Baltimore, bark Delaware, from Demerara, and brig Chattanooga, from Porto Rico.

Passed out—Bark Giulia, for Marsala; brig Fannie Butler and schr. St. Herbert, for Porto Rico.

Arr. brig Cyclone, Baltimore, for Boston.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 16—Arr. schr. Niger, Boston, for New-York; Veto, North River, for Thomaston, Me. No vessels sailed to-day on account of the dense fog.

March 18, 10 A. M.—Passing steamers Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore for Boston, and Saxon, from Philadelphia for Boston.

MOBILE, Ala., March 18—Cld. ship Yosemite, for Liverpool; schr. A. Amesbury, Boston.

SAVANNAH, March 18—Arr. steamships Union, London, and Champion and Huntsville, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

COLLISION.—At 3 o'clock this morning, as the steamtug Kate was towing the barge Hurd, loaded with linseed, from New-York for New-Brunswick, N. J., they were run into by the steamboat Atlas, of the Camden and Amboy Railroad line, and both the tug and barge sunk off New-Brighton. The crews were all saved.

Notice to Mariners.

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y., March 17, 1868.

The Stratford Shoals Light-vessel was removed on her station on the 14th inst. Her lights will be exhibited as heretofore. By order of the Lighthouse Board.

A. LUDLOW CASE,
Lighthouse Inspector Third District.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, March 17.—The steamship Tappahannock, from New-Orleans, and the steamship Morro Castle, from New-York, arrived yesterday, all well.

The steamship Cuba sailed to-day, with a full cargo and passenger list.

March 18—The steamship Stars and Stripes, arrived to-day from Philadelphia.

Sld. ship Osceola, for Liverpool.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 18—The steamship City of Antwerp, Capt. Mierhouse, of the Inman line, which left New-York on the 8th inst., arrived at this port this morning, after an unusually rapid passage. The London passengers and mails were landed, and after the short delay for this purpose, the steamer proceeded for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 18.—The Union, Capt. Von Santen, of the North German Lloyd, put in here day before yesterday, on her way from Bremen to New-York. She takes from this port $30,000 in specie for New-York.

THE NEW-YORK CONDENSED MILK COMPANY

HAS FOR TEN YEARS DELIVERED

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK,

which, without exception, has been PURE MILK WITH NOTHING ADDED, AND NOTHING BUT WATER REMOVED.

Recently a chemist of high standing made analyses of the various Condensed Milks, and the proportion of BUTTER found in each was as follows:

Per cent.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK......13 2-10

AMERICAN CO'S CONDENSED MILK...... 5 9-10

UNITED STATES CONDENSING CO.'S Condensed Milk, supplied by Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association 3 9-10

There is no difficulty whatever in setting the fluid milk—SKIMMING off the CREAM, and then condensing the SKIMMED MILK.

Apprehending that the vending of SKIMMED CONDENSED MILK must, sooner or later, bring Condensed Milk into disrepute, the NEW-YORK CONDENSED MILK Co. desire to reassure their patrons and the public that, as they have not heretofore, so they will not in the future deliver any but Pure Milk WITH NOTHING ADDED, AND NOTHING BUT WATER REMOVED.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK is delivered in all parts of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

DEPOT, Nos. 34 and 36 ELIZABETH-ST.,
One door above Canal-st.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.
We open the Season with the following Specialties:
BOULEVARD, PRINCE IMPERIAL AND BEN FRANKLIN SUITS,
BISMARCK AND GARIBALDI SUITS,
in great variety and very low in price.
DEVLIN & CO.

THE FINEST
DIAMONDS,
FROM OLD AND NEW MINES,
IN ARTISTIC MOUNTINGS.
AN EXTENSIVE SELECTION.
STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., Up Stairs.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR....LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR....NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE....PARIS.

AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

REMOVAL.
J. S. LOWREY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
TO NO. 456 BROOME-ST.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER.
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO.,
NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
SMITH'S UNRIVALED AMERICAN ORGANS.
Also, Manufacturers of SUPERIOR PIANOS and Publishers of SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC.
Organs to rent by the month.

CEDAR CAMPHOR
For Moths. New size, 50 cents. THEOD. S. HARRIS, Boston. All druggists sell it.

J. SANGER & CO., NO. 355 BOWERY,
Recommend their new MUSIC STORE to the public, and offer their large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (own importation) at the very lowest prices. Sheet music of the latest American and European publications. Musical instruments carefully repaired.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 282, March 17, 1868.
42, 74, 63, 1, 15, 65, 50, 52, 23, 71, 55, 51, 14, 30.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 283, March 18, 1868.
32, 57, 46, 39, 29, 49, 36, 38, 75, 76, 7, 35, 17, 3.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 284, March 18, 1868.
23, 7, 50, 41, 56, 11, 24, 45, 29, 12, 3, 70, 5.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 231, March 18, 1868.
34, 66, 18, 58, 67, 70, 69, 20, 25, 12, 52, 10, 32.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 232, March 18, 1868.
12, 18, 9, 61, 35, 2, 47, 74, 49, 45, 26, 60, 16, 4.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.